



Central America and Mexico
Democratic Indicators Monitor Survey

Lessons Learned Report

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MEMORANDUM

FR: Mitchell A. Seligson

TO: ARD/AID

DATE: October 13, 2004

Subject: Lessons learned from and impact of the CAM/Colombia project

This memo responds to task '4d' of the SOW for Seligson from ARD. The effort has been an extremely taxing one, involving research teams in eight countries carrying out interviews with over 12,000 individuals, and requiring the hiring of hundreds of field workers, data entry clerks, and supervisors. In addition, the marshalling of all of the teams to stay on track and to deliver their studies on time, while striving to achieve the highest possible quality, has at times been overwhelming. Looking back, I am amazed that we were all able to get it done on time, without a delay of even a single delay in any aspect of the project.¹ The following memo is forward-looking, thinking about how similar studies could be done more efficiently, more economically, and with less stress.

Team coordination:

ARD played a very positive role, ideal in fact, in allowing the researchers to make all decisions on the scientific aspects of the study. In the past, I have encountered problems with consulting firms that have become very intrusive in the scientific management of the project, and that only results in a reduction of efficiency and can even affect the overall quality of the work. In this case, ARD allowed me and my colleagues to make all of the calls on the scientific end of things.

The teams themselves also played a positive role by following as closely as possible the instructions for sample and questionnaire design. The only area in which there were problems, albeit minor, was in the wording of two (different) questions, which were altered without authorization from me. Even though I tried to prevent such occurrences by reviewing each draft of the instruments by using the Word facility for tracking changes, the number of changes became so great over the course of pretesting that these two slipped by me. Keep in mind that we had eight questionnaires and hundreds of questions, and in each country we had multiple versions based on pretests revisions. So, problems in two questions is within tolerable limits. Yet, I would like to lower that level to zero in future rounds.

At Vanderbilt we are already exploring a mechanism for preventing these changes from happening in future studies. The idea we are working with involves "locking" the document so that changes cannot be made once a common format is agreed upon. Doing this, however,

¹ USAID did request more time to read the final reports, but our reports were completed on time.

requires a lot of thought since each country required the freedom to include modules not used by other countries, and the wording in each country's questionnaire of necessity had to change to accommodate differences. For example, some of the questions asked about political information (the number of provinces in the country) that varied from country-to-country, while other questions asked about "Guatemalans," which had to be changed to "Mexicans," "Nicaraguans," etc. in each country. We are studying software solutions to this problem now.

Data collection:

The project placed special emphasis on high data quality. This meant that all surveys had to be double entered using the U.S. Census Bureau program CSPRO and then the results were verified by me back in Pittsburgh. This is an expensive, time-consuming process which, despite all efforts, is not perfect. The Costa Rica team and I have proposed that in future research that we move to a PDA-based system of data collection (see attached concept paper). This system would not only eliminate entirely the cost of data entry, but would also eliminate entirely the cost of printing questionnaires and of verifying the data. In addition, the use of GPS will help guarantee that errors are not made in the sample execution. As this is the subject of another document already submitted to USAID for consideration, nothing further will be said here.

Management:

Overall, the research was carried out with impressive efficiency, and the quality of the final reports written by the eight teams is impressive. Future similar studies, however, would benefit from three important changes.

First, USAID funding for the project was not complete on day one, but arrived in bits and pieces. ARD took the position that it was not able to write subcontracts for amounts larger than the funding it had received. I am not sure why this is so, since AID regularly has given me contracts and grants with total amounts larger than the obligated amount. What I do, in turn, is to incorporate the appropriate language into the subcontracts (total vs. obligated). In the future, it would be very important for AID/W to be able to tax the participating missions up front, so that the money can go directly from AID/W to those who are carrying out the surveys.

Second, the mechanism for contracting the individual country teams needs to be changed. The initial design was for ARD, based on estimates of cost that I developed, to offer a fixed price contract to each team, without negotiation. The costs of research of this nature are well known once the salary histories of the lead scientists from each country are established, and it is then an easy task to develop an overall budget. The project required nearly identical efforts in each country, so the number of total days should have been standard per country, with, perhaps, a different distribution among the two lead scientists within each country. Unfortunately, even though that model was the one initially agreed upon, ARD contracting officials decided that a different process was required. I am not qualified to judge if this process was required by USAID rules or by ARD rules or was merely an option that ARD decided to pursue. The result of this process, however, was that rather than being able to simply say to each team: "Here is the Scope of Work. Can you do it for X dollars?", each team was given the scope and asked to negotiate its

costs with ARD. That produced a protracted and sometimes painful set of negotiations with several of the teams.

The combination of delayed USAID funding, the inability of ARD to write contracts with reference to obligated vs. total funds, and the use of negotiated contracts, produced a long series of delays and frustrations that ate into everyone's time. The impact was especially serious for the launch meeting in Panama last December. In one case I personally had to front the costs for one of the teams out of my own pocket in order to overcome delays in moving the money to the appropriate accounts during the holiday season when universities are closed in Central America. But, even more serious was that the teams that arrived in Panama arrived with many doubts as to the whether the full funding was going to become available. I had to spend a lot of time reassuring them that we were "good to go" as they say.

Third, I take full responsibility for the mistake I made of trying to manage the entire scientific effort without any assistance. I did not request any funds for such assistance, in an effort to save the project (and the government) some money. When I realized that I badly needed an assistant, it was too late from a budgetary point of view. At times in the project, (e.g. at key moments before the field work was to begin or the draft reports were due), the number of high priority emails per day became overwhelming, as each team fired questions at me, while at the same time ARD and I were in constant contact over other sets of issues. A project like this needs to have a highly qualified assistant assigned to the scientific coordinator who can help handle these countless details.

Utilization of the results for better USAID programming:

Several of the countries used the survey as an opportunity to obtain baseline data on project-specific objectives. They did this through the inclusion of special modules in the survey and/or through the use of special samples in project areas. As a result, in some countries not only is there national baseline data on the main areas of USAID DG programming, but there is project-specific baseline data. Presumably this information will play a significant role in improving programming because it can tell USAID and its project staff a great deal about their programs from the point of view of project "beneficiaries." However, I am not in a position to know if in fact the data will be used this way. I would hope that follow-up seminars could be held to encourage this sort of utilization.

We have emphasized throughout the effort that the written reports only scratch the surface of the possible analyses that could be carried out on the data. For example, a mission might wish to segment the data into regions and within regions examine male/female differences, or rural/urban differences. All of that, and much, much more is possible with the survey data. Once again, I think that follow-up seminars on the use of the data should be held with DG officers and project implementors.

Finally, the funds for the publication of the studies have all but disappeared. The original plan called for the production of some 1,000 copies per country, but most countries are now limited to 25 or even fewer copies. Hopefully, USAID will find the funding to publish the full series, and

to hold appropriate dissemination activities in the countries. USAID Honduras is already planning such events.

Final thoughts:

The entire effort has been a challenging, exciting and exhausting experience for all concerned. I think that all of the team members and ARD feel very proud of the effort. We all see numerous research opportunities emerging from the data base, and I am confident that many articles, doctoral dissertations and books will be written based on the data. This means that USAID has produced an important public good for the advancement of our understanding of democracy and how to promote it.

Concept paper for USAID for funding a project to improve the quality and lower costs of survey data gathered in household interviews using handheld computers.

Submitted by Luis Rosero-Bixby, Universidad de Costa Rica and Mitchell A. Seligson, Vanderbilt University

June 2004

Background:

The development by the social sciences of survey research represents the largest advance in social science methodology in the last fifty years. Not only do all fields of social science use survey samples to gather data about human populations, virtually all areas of public policy analysis rely on survey data to make informed decisions. The combination of efficient, reliable and cost effective sampling methods and sophisticated questionnaire designs each year make the survey the data collection method of choice for literally thousands of studies, both academic and policy-oriented.

Once largely confined to the advanced industrial democracies, survey research has in recent years spread throughout the world. The expansion of democratic regimes in many places around the world has created an environment in which surveys, once prohibited or closely controlled by authoritarian states, are now freely conducted in many places.² Surveys are also widely used by multilateral development agencies to develop baseline data bases to determine how and where funds should be spent and to evaluate project impact. Survey data are also routinely collected by national-level agencies, often focused on multi-purpose household surveys. The academic community carries out surveys to test hypotheses and develop new theory.

Despite the explosion in the use of surveys, there are good reasons for concerns about their quality in the developing world since the standards that are routinely used in the U.S. and Western Europe assuring data quality are often brushed aside in Asia, Africa and Latin America. One wonders even more how much to trust the surveys that are now being conducted in the Islamic world where the tradition of survey research and the availability of scientifically qualified personnel to carry them out are both very limited.

USAID invests considerable amount of resources gathering information with surveys in the developing world. The data gathered in these surveys serve to guide USAID policies and to evaluate impact. If the data collected in these surveys have deficiencies, then policies made and evaluations conducted will miss the mark. Examples of surveys funded by USAID are the Demographic and Health Survey program or, in smaller scale, the Central America and Panama (CAM) democracy survey. Other such surveys include the Latin Barometer, which has IDB support, and the Afro-Barometer and New Democracies Barometer (for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union), which receive support from numerous donors, both public and private.

² The only exception in Latin America is Cuba.

Good data needs to be as error-free as possible. Random error weakens true associations in the data and increases the likelihood of accepting the null hypothesis of no relationship when in fact a significant relationship does exist. Non-random error is even more problematical because it can bias results in any direction. There are numerous ways in which error can threaten the quality of survey data. In the developing world, where maps, transportation and telecommunication are often rudimentary, the prospects for error are greatly increased. Poorly drawn and out-of-date maps, for example, can guide interviewers to the wrong sample point, and even when the maps are accurate, the absence of road signs, street signs and house numbers often make it impossible for interviewers to be certain that the indicated dwelling unit in the sample frame is actually the one being visited. Most poorer and/or rural homes in developing countries do not have land-line phones, and cell phones, increasingly popular in developing countries, are not geocodable, and therefore do not enable central offices to contact respondents before and after interviews.

The lack of good transportation and geographic remoteness often make it impossible or simply not cost effective to have adequate supervision of interviewers to both help insure that the correct household has been contacted and, more importantly, that the interviewer is actually carrying out the interview and not merely falsifying the data. A further effect of the transportation problem in developing countries is that it is often very difficult if not impossible to ship completed questionnaires back to the central office, so shortcuts are taken. For example, in many countries interviewers are given only one copy of the questionnaire and asked to record answers on a separate sheet, which is then shipped to the main office. This practice greatly increases errors in recording answers since interviewers frequently mark the wrong column or row on the answer sheet, completely invalidating responses. Such coding sheets are machine read in some countries, when machine reading is notorious in its unreliability, even with new scanning equipment. Erased responses cause multiple questions to be misread. Furthermore, interviews conducted in homes with poor lighting (by interviewers themselves who may need reading glasses but who cannot afford them), often results in misread questions. Moreover, it is very common to find interviewers who have inadvertently skipped a question or an entire series of questions because they cannot follow the complex instructions or because pages are missing on the questionnaire owing to faulty copying machine. Many developing countries do not have automatic collating machines attached to photocopy machines. As a result collating is often done by hand, resulting in missed pages and therefore skipped sections in the questionnaire.

Data entry errors are rampant. Although excellent and widely available data entry programs that can limit such errors are readily available (e.g., CPro, available for free from the U.S. Census Bureau web site), the use of such programs is rare and data verification (i.e., double entry) is the exception rather than the rule. In addition, delays in data entry are common as developing countries often cannot afford sufficient numbers of data entry stations, leading to enormous backlogs that can delay the production of the data set for months or even longer in some cases. Such delays on some occasions have resulted in the complete loss of the database as floods, fires and other natural disasters consume questionnaires that have been lying around in offices. Indeed, one of the two P.I.s on this project suffered just such a loss in Honduras when Hurricane "Mitch" destroyed data that had been gathered before the hurricane struck.

The traditional method of paper and pencil interviewing (the PAPI method) also is problematic since data error detection and editing takes place in a different place and time than the interview, which makes costly and difficult any effort to go back to the field to retrieve the right data. The end result is a number, sometimes substantial, of observations with missing or inputted data. We propose below a method based on the use of PDAs (personal digital assistants) combined with computer assisted interviewing techniques, that we believe will greatly reduce and/or eliminate virtually all of these problems.

Institutional capability:

The University of Costa Rica, one of the most prestigious universities in Latin America, established in 1993 the Central American Population Center, hereafter referred to by its Spanish acronym CCP. The Center quickly became the leading organization for population research and training in Central America and among the top in Latin America along with El Colegio de Mexico and CEDEPLAR in the University of Minas Gerais in Brazil. In a recent competition called by the Wellcome Trust Foundation to fund population centers of excellence in Latin America, CCP was the only center funded among about 100 applicants. A core of highly qualified demographers, with advanced degrees from world-class universities, is the Center's most important asset. Its web pages are required destinations for those seeking information on population in Central America: <http://ccp.ucr.ac.cr> ;

<http://censos.ccp.ucr.ac.cr> ; <http://encuestas.ccp.ucr.ac.cr>. What sets the CCP apart from other the

similar programs is that no other Center in world, not even the U.S. Census Bureau, offers online processing of full population censuses as the CCP does (it currently has censuses online and the number is growing). The Center is very active in population research on such topics as population and deforestation, transnational migration, access to health services, aging, adolescent fertility, and factors of heart disease. It has been recognized repeatedly its accomplishments through the grants it received from international organizations such as UNFPA, PAHO and USAID, as well as from The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (who donated the funds for the building pictured here), The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, the Compton Foundation, and the Wellcome Trust. The result has been the creation of a de facto consortium of donors seeking to support improved population research and training in Central America.



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The project co-P.I. is Luis Rosero-Bixby a Costa Rican demographer, founder and director of CCP and Full Professor at the School of Statistics of the University of Costa Rica. He also has served as population expert for the United Nations (1992-93) and research staff member at the Office of Population Research of Princeton University (1993-96). His PhD degree in Population Planning was granted by the University of Michigan, as well as his Master of Public Health

(MPH) degree. He has published some 50 articles in international, peer reviewed journals. His research has been supported by grants of the US National Academy of Sciences, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Mellon Foundation, the Swedish government, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Wellcome Trust among others. His work in institution building and for training demographers in Central America has received support of grants from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and the Compton Foundation.

USAID has also funded CCP projects, in spite of the fact that Costa Rica is not an AID priority country and there is no AID mission in the country. The CCP projects funded by AID have been international in nature, i.e. to serve Central or Latin America. Some examples of USAID funded projects are subcontracts with the University of North Carolina (MEASURE-Evaluation project) to train Latin Americans in impact evaluation, with the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) for international training in communication of research results, and with the Population Council for international training in Operations Research. Most recently, an AID contract with ARD is allowing the inclusion of Costa Rica in the study of democracy in the region directed by co- P.I. Mitchell Seligson. USAID support to the current proposal could be effectuated throughout international organizations such as the Population Council or through academic organizations such as Vanderbilt University.

Mitchell A. Seligson, who served as a Peace Corp Volunteer in Costa Rica many years ago, and has established life-time working relationships with Costa Rican academics, for many years held the Daniel H. Wallace Chair of Political Science at the University of Pittsburgh and was also a Professor in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA). In the fall of 2004 he will become the Centennial Professor of Political Science at Vanderbilt University. Professor Seligson, a former Peace Corps Volunteer and later Fulbright Fellow in Costa Rica, has published over one hundred articles, books and monographs, and has had funding from numerous foundations, including Ford, Rockefeller, Heinz. He was the Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at Pittsburgh. He has carried out dozens of survey research projects in Latin America, beginning with studies in Costa Rica in 1972, and now covering almost all of Latin America.

The Center collaborates with Prof. Mitchell Seligson founder and director of the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), formerly of the University of Pittsburgh and now of Vanderbilt University. LAPOP has become the primer organization carrying out scientifically valid surveys in the Latin American region, with a concentration on democratic values and behaviors. It has conducted surveys in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia and Paraguay and the Dominican Republic. Its data bases can be found on a web cite developed in collaboration with and supported by USAID at <http://www.innerstory.com/newdsd/>. Its longest run of surveys, dating back to 1978, is for Costa Rica, which have been carried out in collaboration with the Universidad de Costa Rica. Currently it collaborates with the CCP on a survey program measuring democratic values and behaviors in eight Latin American countries.

Household data collection is key for the CCP research projects and the LAPOP. The two groups will complement each other in the development of a PDA-CAPI. CCP's researchers will develop

and pilot-test the software. Then, the international survey program of Dr. Seligson will use a full-fledged PDA-CAPI application in selected test sites, to be followed by a large-cross-national application. A parallel test of the PDA will be conducted by health workers in charge of visiting households to collect health information in the population served by university clinics in Costa Rica. In the end, the PDA-CAPI will have been extensively field tested in numerous environments. It is proposed that once the testing is complete that the technology be made available as freeware throughout the world.

Proposal:

This preliminary proposal explores the possibility of USAID funding the development a cost-effective technology for gathering survey data that would simultaneously accomplish the following goals: 1) lower the costs of fieldwork and data entry; 2) sharply increase the quality of the data base; and 3) speed up fieldwork and reduce, practically to zero, the time to have the data available for analysis. This development will include a pilot survey to evaluate in the field the costs and benefits of the new technology. We hope to use immediately this technology in a new round of democracy surveys in Latin America that will be conducted in Ecuador and Bolivia in 2006 (already funded) as well as possibly others prior to that date. The technology will be made available free of charge to the world, posted on the Vanderbilt and CCP web sites, as well as perhaps the USAID web site.

Our proposal centers around Palmtop computers, or Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), which we believe offer a cost effective opportunity to dramatically improve the quality and increase the speed of gathering census and household-survey data. Good survey data are, in turn, crucial for improving the lives of individuals with sound policies and understanding of social and health processes. The Central American Population Center (CCP) of the University of Costa Rica (UCR) in collaboration with Mitchell A. Seligson (University of Pittsburgh/Vanderbilt University) are seeking support to more fully develop a system of software and hardware for data collection via PDAs on the basis of the promising pilot work already done by the Center. Given the increasing processing power, memory and expandability of PDA, along with their rapidly dropping costs, we believe that such applications may revolutionize the way household data are collected in developing countries, as well as substantially reduce costs and time lags, while markedly improving data quality.

All or most population data in developing countries come from household visits, since telephones have limited coverage and administrative records (such as social security, births, deaths, voting, disease reports, and so on) are non-existent or of poor-quality. Armies of trained interviewers, social and health workers, and the like traditionally have collected those data using paper and pencil (the PAPI method). Newly developed computer aided interviewing techniques (CAPI for personal interviews and CATI for telephone interviews) are an important advance over PAPI but they have proved to be difficult to implement in developing countries.

CATI simply cannot be used in developing countries since most households do not have a telephone line. In turn, a major barrier to use CAPI in household visits is the high cost of laptop computers, which have become commonplace in the highly advanced industrial democracies but cannot reasonably be afforded in developing countries. Beyond the fundamental issue of cost,

there are numerous other limitations to the use of laptops in data collection in developing countries. Laptops make the interviewers a ripe target for thieves. They also encounter serious ergonomic problems: they make difficult interaction with subjects and are difficult if not impossible to operate in some circumstances, such as when standing at a household's door, which is the most common place for interviews to take place in conflict-ridden countries or high crime neighborhoods where interviewers fear admitting strangers to their households. In countries with conservative traditions in which women are culturally constrained from having strange men in their homes, virtually all interviews are conducted while standing at the doorstep, making the use of laptops impossible.

An additional problem has been reliability of laptops, given the harsh and dusty roads, tropical downpours and the like that can damage all but the most hardened laptops (e.g., the Panasonic Toughbook line), the cost per unit of which would certainly be too high for widespread adoption. In addition, laptops are so valuable in countries in which annual incomes are often only a fraction of the value of such computers, that interviewers themselves might well be tempted to steal them while falsely reporting that they had been robbed.

PDA's, in turn, have striking advantages over laptops in battery duration, reliability (no hard drive or mobile parts to fail), the ease with which they can be protected from the elements and dust (by enclosing them in zip lock "baggies") and the ease with which they can incorporate wireless communication, in addition to very low unit cost and elimination of the ergonomic problems listed above. The temptation for the interviewers to steal the PDA's can be minimized in part because of their far lower value than laptops and in part through an encryption scheme we plan to burn into the hardware that would make the equipment entirely useless for any purpose beyond that of conducting the survey.

The low cost and high storage capacity of new PDA's in the market have made it possible to implement CAPI on them even for long and complex questionnaires. For example, a basic device costing about \$200, can easily handle one-hour long interviews, store dozens of interviews, use databases contained in the unit with such information as sampling details, lists of facilities, administrative divisions or long codebooks. Such devices can work a full day with no need of recharging the battery. Adding back up memory cards/sticks, GPS, digital photograph capacity, or cell-phone capabilities is simple, although it will add to the cost a few hundred dollars more. We have calculated that the total cost of purchasing a set of PDA's for the collection of the CAMs data in Costa Rica would be about the same as the data entry costs alone on that survey. This means that any future surveys would produce dramatic cost savings.

PDA's also share the well known advantages of CAPI and CATI, including: full control of the flow of questions (skips and filters), eliminating inconsistencies, out-of-range, blank and null responses, eliminating coding and data entry errors, reducing costs by eliminating paper forms and data entry, immediate data retrieval. But we plan to go beyond those well-known advantages by building in software that will virtually eliminate fraud by controlling the real place (with GPS) and time of the interview and questions' duration (through built-in timers in the program). An important side benefit of this fraud prevention protocol is that it will improve the sampling implementation by guaranteeing that the household chosen is within no more than 30-50 feet of the location specified for the sampling point determined by the central office of the

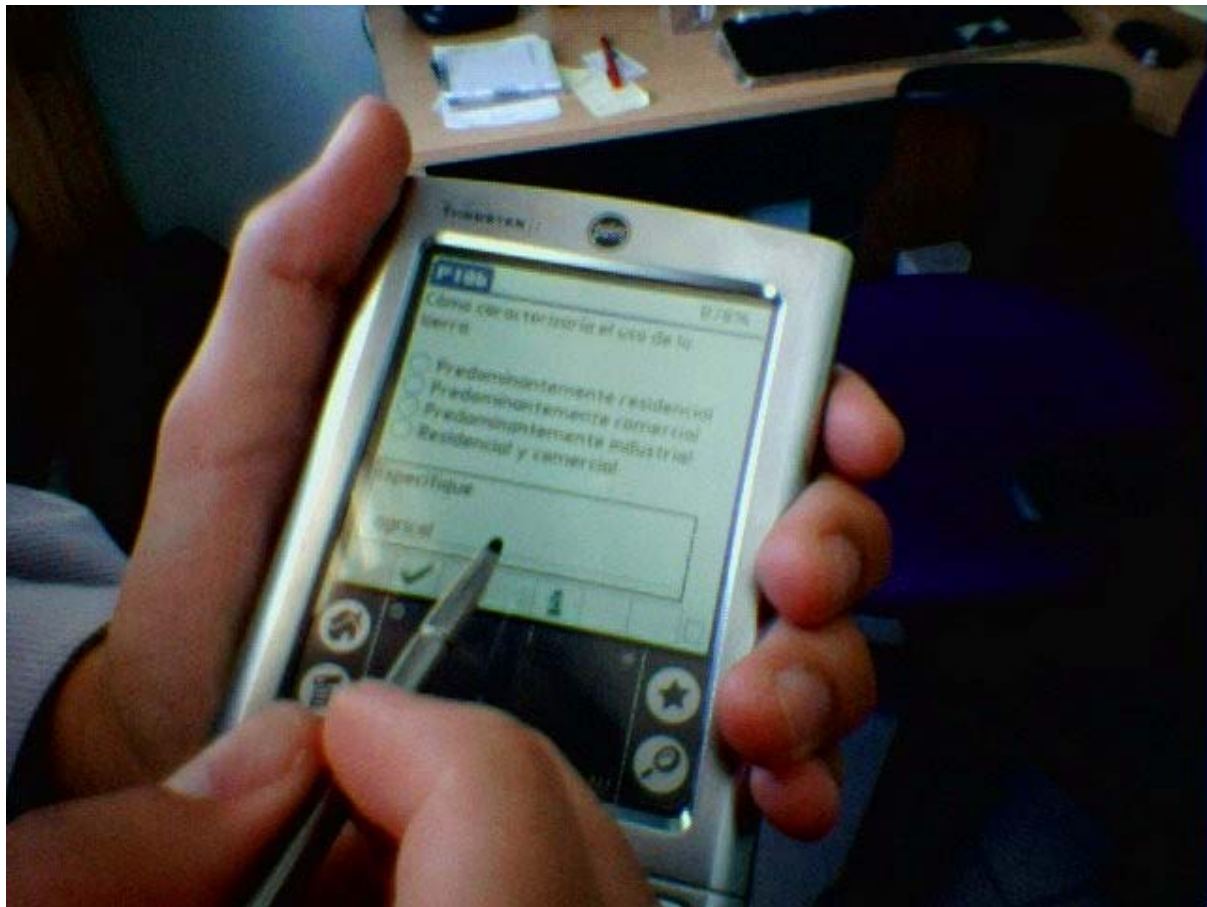
project. This proposal is for developing a fully operational palmtop-based CAPI with full GPS capability. This problem, of interviewing in the wrong household, is one not even incorporated into the sample error calculations made by Kish in his classic book on sampling. Yet, it is a real problem, denied by many survey researchers.

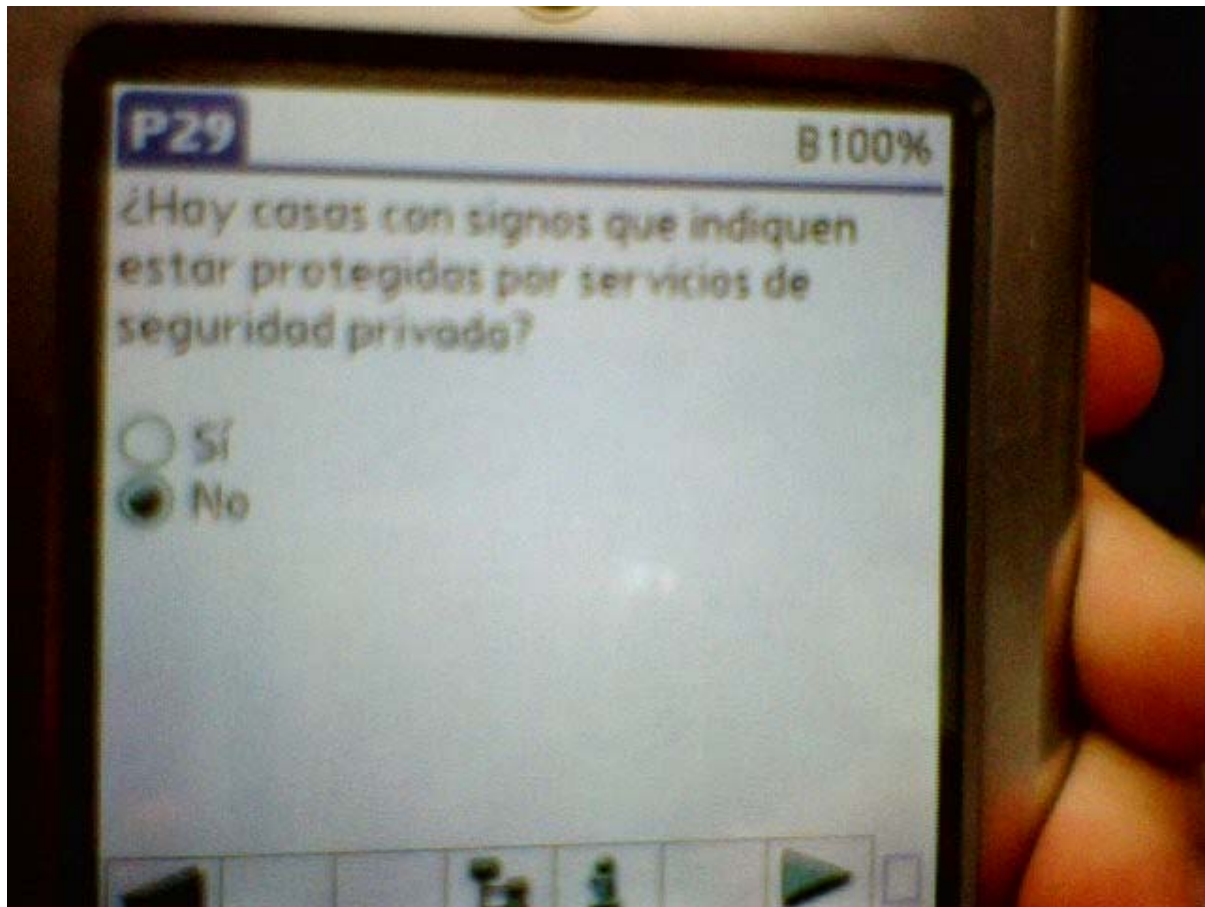
Our efforts to locate the existence of a system with these capabilities in the U.S. and Europe have not been successful. We have found that overwhelmingly in the advanced industrial countries, interviews are conducted over the telephone. Moreover, in those cases where automated systems are in use for door-to-door interviews, laptops are in use. We have encountered only very limited and rather primitive efforts to use PDAs for gathering data, again, because the phone and laptop offer such attractive alternatives in rich countries.

To be fair, there are a some PDA-based systems for data collection offered in the US market. These, however, are rather primitive packages, appropriate only for very simple commercial research, as those conducted by marketing firms. These packages do not rely on GPS systems and therefore have no added value in improving accuracy in locating respondents and in preventing interviewer fraud. More complex research as household or health surveys can't be collected with this software. In addition, purchasing these systems usually is expensive, since they are tied to consulting services. We aim at developing a free-of-charge data collection system that responds to more complex research needs. Such system should be capable, among other things, of:

- Handling multiple observation levels (e.g. households, individuals and children of women in that household, or individuals and several interviews over time, lab exams, and other forms).
- Hierarchical identification of observation units (e.g. province, county, tract, house, person number).
- Identification of interviewers and tasks assigned to each interviewer.
- Questionnaires divided in sections and subsections, with filters and skips.
- Complex ways of asking, such as with tables.
- A more refined concept of "variable," independent of question and answer.
- Nested series of questions.
- Capabilities of scrolling back and forth in the questionnaire.
- Capabilities of using auxiliary databases stored in the questionnaire (e.g. hundreds of occupations, the countries of the world, the clinics of a country, or the nutrients of food).
- An online interviewer manual.
- Capabilities to record annotations or observations during the interview.
- Capabilities of recording the place (geographic coordinates) and times of the interview.

CCP has already developed a prototype of the PDA-CAPI (without GPS capability), which was used by college students in a data collection effort in San José neighborhoods that took place in early 2004. Although the prototype worked out very well it was clear from this test that considerable polishing needs to be carried out in order to have an application for general use. Selection of the most cost effective hardware, issues of battery life, screen and font size, recording of open-ended questions, cell phone uploading of data, backups, and the like all need to be worked out. The enclosed pictures show the application tested by CCP.





The architecture behind a PDA-CAPI we intend to develop comprises three modules and a core:

The core is an “electronic questionnaire markup language” (EQML) the prototype of which has already been developed by the Center engineers in XML after analyzing thousands of existing questions in census and surveys. Our EQML is a standard system for representing questionnaires or virtually any type of data collection forms. It includes such components as: a data model, sections, questions, variables, skips, and consistency rules. EQML facilitates the work with the three modules and could even be used in other applications such web-based questionnaires.

1. EQ-DESIGN is the first module that will allow any individual to prepare a questionnaire on a computer. This will be a Windows application developed in C++ that will result in a questionnaire specified in EQML
2. EQ-COLLECTOR, the second module, will take the EQML specification and convert it for use on PDAs, providing the tool for conducting interviews and for saving responses in the PDA. This application is being developed in Codewarrior for Palm OS.
3. EQ-CONTROL, the third module, will handle workload assignments among the field personnel (to assign enumeration areas, households, lists of individuals, and so on). It will also

handle the integration of data collected in the field with centralized databases and it will produce output data sets in widely used formats such as Fox-pro, SPSS, SAS or Stata. This will also be a Windows application developed in C++.

We also plan to carry out an extensive survey of existing hardware capabilities. At the moment, we are concentrating on the Palm OS 5.0, but we envision being able to port the system to Pocket PC devices such as iPAQ as a follow-on to this project. Recently, we have seen the marketing of SD cards that contain GPS capability; the software for using the GPS to locate the sampling point will be developed based on an extension of well known computer mapping protocols (although an obstacle to use these applications in some developing countries is the lack of existing digital maps, which are very expensive to generate). We also need to look more carefully into battery-life issues. Many PDAs today will run for about 4 hours of continuous work on a single charge, which has proven to be enough for a full day of work (most time in the field is actually spent traveling from one household to another). We will need to search, however, for units that have the capability of accepting auxiliary batteries so that a full two days can be employed. We also need to explore linkages between the PDAs and GSM radio for the transmission of the data set via cellular technology.

The PDA-CAPI will be tested in several small pilot field exercises and in a survey of about 500 interviews, connected to an ongoing research project. In that survey we will conduct a careful evaluation of costs and benefits of the PDA-CAPI compared to a PAPI implementation that will take place in parallel. Then the final product will be used in the series of international surveys by Dr. Seligson, as well as by the outreach health workers in the clinics of the University.

After completing the PDA-CAPI it will be offered as freeware, posted on such web sites as www.PalmGear.com. We anticipate that will have to do some product promotion among key organizations in charge of data collection in the third world, such as government census and survey offices, the World Bank, USAID and the Inter American Development Bank (IDB). The Institute of Census and Statistics in Costa Rica, the national census bureau, has already shown interest in adopting our PDA-CAPI for its household surveys.

The project will have duration of three years: two years for development and one year for supporting its use in real world situations.

Having developed a prototype of the CAPI software for PDAs, the CCP is very well positioned to fully develop this software and to promote its use in Latin America. If supported this idea it will be one of those rare occasions in which a native computer technology has been developed in developing countries. (As a matter of fact, software is the fastest growing export in Costa Rica). Such technology will be tested and respond to the specific needs of those countries. The use of this technology may increase data quality and timing, with the consequent positive impacts on research and decision-making.

We would be delighted to send you a formal proposal for your consideration, including cost estimated, which will be formally presented by the President of the University of Costa Rica in collaboration with Vanderbilt University, and will contain letters of support from prospective beneficiaries such as the Costa Rican Census Office or health officers.

Luis Rosero-Bixby Resumé

Current positions	University of Costa Rica (1985 -): Full Professor at the School of Statistics; Director of Central American Population Center (CCP)	
Education	PhD in Population Planning , University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1988-91. Master of Public Health , University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1987-88. Master in Demography , CELADE, San José, Costa Rica, 1974 and 1976. Bachelor in Economics , Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador, 1969-75.	
Previous professional experience	2000-01	Bernard Berelson fellow Population Council , New York.
	1993-96	Research Staff Member, Office of Population Research, Princeton University (alternating 6 months per year in Costa Rica).
	1992-93	Expert Demographer, ECLAC-CELADE (United Nations) Costa Rica.
	1977-85	Demographer and, since 1982, Head of Research and Evaluation, Costa Rican Family Planning Association .
	1977	Lecturer, National Autonomous University , Institute of Population Studies, Costa Rica.
	1977-82	Part-time lecturer, University of Costa Rica , School of Statistics.
	1975	Part-time lecturer, Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador , Political Science, Quito.
	1975	Demographer, National Census Office , Quito, Ecuador.
	1978-98	Short term consultant: : UNICEF, PAHO, University of North Carolina, University of Tulane, Macro International (DHS), Government of the Netherlands, UNFPA, Brown University, USAID, The Population Council, Costa Rica Ministry of Health, UNESCO-Costa Rica Ministry of Education, Costa Rican Family Planning Association, Population Division of the United Nations, IPPF, CELADE, World Fertility Survey, Westinghouse Health Systems.
	Visiting scholar / guest researcher: The Nordic School of Public Health (1993, 1995), University of Michigan (1985, 1992), Centers for Disease Control (1987).	

Research and honorific activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder member, National Academy of Sciences of Costa Rica, 1994 - • Member, Advisory Committee on Research of PAHO, 2003- • Vicepresident, Federation for International Cooperation of Health Services and Systems Research Centers (FICOSSER), 2002-6. • Member “Data Safety and Monitoring Board” of the clinical trial of an HPV vaccin, US National Cancer Institute, 2000- • Member Editorial Board of the Pan American Journal of Public Health, 2000- • Member Advisory Panel on Training of Developing-Country Population Scientists. The Population Council 2000-2 • Member Regional Advisory Panel, WHO Human Reproduction Program, 2000- • Committee on Fertility and Family Planning, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), 1995 -99 • Scientific Advisory Committee, Demographic and Health Survey, 1994-97. • Technical Advisory Group, project on Evaluation, AID and University of North Carolina, 1992-96 • Principal investigator in twelve internationally funded projects. • About 70 publications in professional journals and books. • Invited speaker in about 30 international scientific conferences/seminars. • Fellowship and grants awarded by: The Wellcome Trust (2003), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (2000), Compton Foundation Inc. (2000), Population Council (1987, 1988, 2000), University of North Carolina (MEASURE project) (1998), UNFPA (1974, 1976, 1998), PAHO (1997, 1999), Rockefeller Foundation (1996, 1989 and 1986), Hewlett Foundation (1994, 1995,1999), the Mellon Foundation (1994,1998), Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (1988, 1991), University of Michigan (1989, 1990), Population Reference Bureau (1989), U.S. National Academy of Sciences (1986), Family Health International (1984), Westinghouse Health Systems (1982), International Statistical Institute (1980), and Development Associates (1977) .
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Selected research projects

- Costa Rican Healthy Aging: longitudinal study of life course changes in survival, health, and living arrangements and their socioeconomic determinants
- Post transition fertility in Latin America, prospects for below-replacement fertility, Population Council, 2000-2001.
- Reproductive health and migration from Nicaragua to Costa Rica University of Costa Rica, Mellon Foundation and Social Security Office, 1999-2001.
- Equity and health in Central America. University of Costa Rica and PAHO, 1999-2000.
- Supply and access to health services in Costa Rica. A GIS based assessment University of Costa Rica and PAHO, 1997-98.
- Population and deforestation in Costa Rica, University of Costa Rica and Rockefeller Foundation, 1997-99.
- Impact evaluation of a screening program of stomach cancer in Cartago, Costa Rica, JICA, University of Costa Rica, Social Security Office, 1995-2000.
- Reproductive Goals and Childbearing patterns in Costa Rica, Social Security Office, 1994.
- Innovation diffusion and fertility transition, University of Costa Rica, Research Vice-president Office, 1992-1994.
- Assessment of the national health policy in Costa Rica, SAREC (Sweden), Nordic School of Public Health and University of Costa Rica, 1991-1993.
- Lot quality acceptance sampling for monitoring primary health care, University of Costa Rica (INISA) and National Academy of Sciences of the US, 1986-88.
- Longitudinal study on peri-natal and infant health in Puriscal, University of Costa Rica (INISA) and IDRC-Canada, Temporary Director in 1985-86.
- Case-control study of contraception and the risk of breast and cervical cancer in Costa Rica, Asociacion Demografica Costarricense, Family Health International, and Centers for Disease Control, 1984-87.
- Determinants of infant mortality in Costa Rica, Pan American Health Organization, 1983-84.
- Prospective study of women interviewed in two fertility surveys, Costa Rica 1978 and 1981, Asociacion Demografica Costarricense and Westinghouse Health Systems, 1982-83.
- Availability of services in the community as determinant of contraceptive use in rural areas of Costa Rica, Asociacion Demografica Costarricense and Westinghouse Health Systems, 1982-83.
- The determinants of fertility decline in Costa Rica 1964-76: A longitudinal study of 3 surveys, Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos and International Statistical Institute (World Fertility Survey Project), 1980-82.
- Contraceptive Prevalence Survey II, Costa Rica 1981, Asociacion Demografica Costarricense and Westinghouse Health Systems.
- Pregnancy among adolescents in Limon City, Asociacion Demografica Costarricense and USAID, 1980-82.

Skills

- Design and evaluation of population and health programs.
 - Designing and conducting complex geo-demographic and epidemiologic research.
 - Mastering demographic techniques, statistical methods and spatial analysis.
 - Teaching and graduate training
 - Bilingual: Spanish and English.
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Selected publications

Rosero-Bixby, L.; Dow W. H. & Lacle, A. (forthcoming) Insurance and other determinants of elderly longevity in a Costa Rican Panel. *Journal of Biosocial Sciences*

Rosero-Bixby, L (2004, forthcoming). Evaluación del impacto de la reforma del sector salud en Costa Rica. *Revista Panamericana de salud Pública*.

- Rosero-Bixby, L (2004). Supply and access to health services in Costa Rica 2000: A GIS-based study. *Social Science and Medicine* 58, 1271-1284
- Budowski, M. & Rosero-Bixby, L. (2003). Fatherless Costa Rica: Child Acknowledgment and Support Among Lone Mothers. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 34 (2), 229-254.
- Rosero-Bixby, L , Brenes Camacho, G. & Chen-Mok, M. (2002). Fecundidad diferencial e inmigrantes nicaragüenses en Costa Rica. *Notas de Población* 74. Santiago, Chile (27-51).
- Rosero-Bixby, L , Maldonado-Ulloa, T. & Bonilla-Carrión, R. (2002). Bosque y Población en la Península de Osa, Costa Rica. *Revista de Biología Tropical* 50 (2). San José,, Costa Rica (585-598).
- Rosero-Bixby, L (2001). Population programs and fertility. In Bulatao, R. A. & Casterline, J.B. (Editors), *Global fertility Transition a suplement to Population and development Review Vol. 27*. New York: the Population Council (205-209).
- Chaves-Esquivel, E. & Rosero-Bixby, L (2001). Valoración del Riesgo de Deforestación Futura en Costa Rica. *Uniciencia* 18 (1, 2). Heredia, Costa Rica (29-38).
- Rosero-Bixby, L. Editor (2001). Población del Istmo 2000: Familia, migración, violencia y medio ambiente. San José: Publicaciones de la Universidad de Costa Rica.
- Chen Mok, M., Rosero-Bixby, L. et al. (2001). *Salud Reproductiva y Migración Nicaragüense en Costa Rica 1999-2000: resultados de una encuesta nacional*. San José: Copieco de San Pedro.
- Rosero-Bixby, L (2000). Dinámica poblacional de Costa Rica: Interacción con el desarrollo de la ciencia y la tecnología. En Academia Nacional de Ciencias. Desarrollo Científico y tecnológico en Costa Rica: Logros y Perspectivas, Tomo I. San José: Academia Nacional de Ciencias (127-144)
- Rosero-Bixby, L (1999). Interaction, Diffusion, and Fertility Transition in Costa Rica: Quantitative and Qualitative Evidence. In Leete , R (Editor), *Dynamics of Values in Fertility Change*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press (210-237).
- Rosero Bixby, L & Palloni, A. (1998). Population and deforestation in Costa Rica, *Population and Environment Vol. 20*(2), pp.149-185.
- Rosero-Bixby, L (1998). Assessing and interpreting birth spacing goals in Costa Rica. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 30(2), 181-191.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1998). Child mortality and the fertility transition: Aggregated and multilevel evidence from Costa Rica. In Montgomery, M. & Cohen, B (Editors), *From Death to Birth. Mortality Decline and Reproductive Change*. Washington D.C.: National Academy Press (384-410)
- Pebbley, A. & Rosero-Bixby, L. (1997). *Demographic Diversity and Change in the Central American Isthmus*. Santa Mónica, California: Rand
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1996). Nuptiality trends and fertility transition in Latin America. In Guzmán, J.M.; Singh, S.; Rodríguez, G., Pantelides, E.A. (Editors), *The Fertility Transition in Latin America*, Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press (135-150).
- Rosero Bixby, L. (1996). The decline in adult mortality in Costa Rica. In I. Timaeus, J. Chackiel, & L. Ruzicka (Editors.), *Adult Mortality in Latin America*. Oxford, U.K.: Oxford University Press (166-198).
- Sierra, R., Rosero-Bixby, L. Antich, D., & Munoz, G. (1995). *Cancer en Costa Rica*. San Jose: Editorial Universidad de Costa Rica.

- Rosero-Bixby, L., & Casterline, J. (1995). Difusión por interacción social y transición de la fecundidad: Evidencia cuantitativa y cualitativa de Costa Rica. *Notas de Población* 61, 29-78.
- Rosero-Bixby, L., & Casterline, J. (1994). Interaction diffusion and fertility transition in Costa Rica. *Social Forces*, 73(2), 435-462.
- Hanson, L. A., Bergstrom, S. & Rosero-Bixby, L. (1994). Infant mortality and birth rates. In K.S. Lankinen, S. Bergstrom, P.H. Makela & M. Peltomaa (Editors) *Health and Disease in Developing Countries* (pp. 37-48). London: The Macmillan Press.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1993). Studies of the Costa Rican Model I: Peace, Health and development in Costa Rica. In L. Hanson, & L. Kohler (Editors.), *Peace, Health and Development. A Nobel Seminar*. (pp. 47-58). Stockholm, Sweden: University of Goteborg and The Nordic School of Public Health.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1993) Physical accessibility to health facilities in Costa Rica. *International Population Conference Montreal 1993*. (pp. 185-190). Montreal: IUSSP.
- Rosero-Bixby, L., & Casterline, J. (1993). Modelling diffusion effects in fertility transition. *Population Studies*, 47(1), 147-167.
- Riley A., Hermalin, A., & Rosero-Bixby, L. (1993). A new look at the determinants of nonnumerical response to desired family size : the case of Costa Rica. *Demography* 30(2), 159-174.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1992). Las tendencias de la nupcialidad y la transición de la fecundidad en América Latina. *Notas de Población XX* (55), 103-128.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1992). Fertility and infant mortality in Costa Rica. In A. G. Hill, & W. Brass (Editors.), *The Analysis of Maternity Histories*. (pp. 389-412). Liege, Belgique: Ordina Editions.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1991). Socioeconomic development, health interventions, and mortality decline in Costa Rica. *Scandinavian Journal of Social Medicine, Supplement N. 46*, 33-42.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1991). Premarital sex in Costa Rica: incidence, trend, and multilevel determinants. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 17(1), 25-29.
- Irwin, K. L., Oberle, M. W., & Rosero-Bixby, L. (1991). Screening practices for cervical and breast cancer in Costa Rica. *PAHO Bulletin*, 25(1), 16-26.
- Rosero-Bixby, L., Grimaldo, C., & Raabe, C. (1990). Monitoring a primary health programme with lot quality assurance sampling: Costa Rica, 1987. *Health Policy and Planning*, 5(1), 30-39.
- Oberle, M. W., Rosero-Bixby, L., & Larsen, S. (1990). Prevalencia de las enfermedades de transmisión sexual en las mujeres de Costa Rica. *Revista Costarricense de Ciencias Médicas* 11(2), 44-56.
- Oberle, M. W., Rosero-Bixby, L., & Mekbel Achit, S. (1990). Confirmación histológica del diagnóstico del cáncer cervico-uterino en Costa Rica. *Acta Médica Costarricense*, 33(3), 94-98.
- Rosero-Bixby, L., & Oberle, M. W. (1989). Fertility change in Costa Rica 1960-84: analysis of retrospective lifetime reproductive histories. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 21(4), 419-432.
- Oberle, M. W., Rosero-Bixby, L., Lee, F. K., Sánchez Braverman, M., Nahmias, A. J., & Guinan, M. E. (1989). Herpes simplex virus type 2 antibodies: high prevalence in monogamous women in Costa Rica. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 41(2), 224-229.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1988). Costa Rica saves lives. *World Health Forum*, 9(3), 439-443.

- Mata, L., & Rosero-Bixby, L. (1988). National Health and Social Development in Costa Rica: A Case Study of Intersectorial Action. Washington, D.C.: PAHO, Technical Paper N. 13.
- Irwin, K. L., Rosero-Bixby, L., Oberle, M. W., Lee, N. C., Whatley, A. S., Fortney, J. A., & Bonhome, N. G. (1988). Oral contraceptives and cervical cancer risk in Costa Rica: detection bias or causal association? Journal of the American Medical Association, 259(1), 59-64.
- Oberle, M. W., Rosero-Bixby, L., Irwin, K. L., Fortney, J. A., Lee, N. C., Whatley, A. S., & Bonhome, M. G. (1988). Cervical cancer risk and use of Depot-Medroxyprogesterone acetate in Costa Rica. International Journal of Epidemiology, 17(4), 718-723.
- Rosero-Bixby, L., Oberle, M. W., & Lee, N. C. (1987). Reproductive history and breast cancer in a population of high fertility, Costa Rica, 1984-5. International Journal of Cancer, 40(6), 747-754.
- Rosero-Bixby, L., & Grimaldo, C. (1987). Descriptive epidemiology of cancer of the breast and uterine cervix in Costa Rica. PAHO Bulletin, 21(3), 250-260. (translated from the previous article).
- Lee, N. C., Rosero-Bixby, L., Oberle, M. W., Grimaldo, C., Whatley, A. S., & Rovira, E. Z. (1987). A case-control study of breast cancer and hormonal contraception in Costa Rica. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 79(6), 1247-1254.
- Ramírez, J., Rosero-Bixby, L., & Oberle, M. W. (1987). Susceptibilidad al tétanos y rubeola de las mujeres en Costa Rica. Revista Costarricense de Ciencias Médicas, 9(4), 251-259.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1986). Infant mortality in Costa Rica: explaining the recent decline. Studies in Family Planning, 17(2), 57-65.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1985). Infant mortality decline in Costa Rica. In S. Halstead, J. Walsh, & K. Warren (Editors.), Good Health at Low Cost: Proceedings of a Conference held at the Bellagio Conference Center. (pp. 125-138). New York: The Rockefeller Foundation.
- Rosero-Bixby, L. (1985). The case of Costa Rica. J. Vallin & E. Lopes (Eds.), Health Policy, Social Policy and Mortality Prospects. (pp. 341-370). Liege, Belgium: Ordina.

CURRICULUM VITAE

MITCHELL A. SELIGSON

Personal Information

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Education

B.A. *cum laude*, Brooklyn College (C.U.N.Y.), Political Science, 1967.
M.A., University of Florida, Political Science, (economics minor), 1968.
Certificate in Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 1971.
Survey Research Center Summer Program, University of Michigan, 1972.
Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, Political Science, 1974.

Employment

Current:

Centennial Professor of Political Science, Vanderbilt University, Fall 2004-present
Daniel H. Wallace Professor of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, 1994-2004
Research Professor, University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 1990-2004
Professor in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA), University of Pittsburgh, 1996-2004

Past:

Professor of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, 1986-1994.

Director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 1986-1992.

Associate Professor of Political Science and Associate Professor of Latin American Studies, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1985-86.

Assistant Professor (1974-1979), Associate Professor (1979-1985), Department of Political Science, University of Arizona.

United States Peace Corps Volunteer, 1968-1970, Costa Rica. (Rural community development; cooperatives and agricultural extension).

Areas of Teaching and Research

Comparative Politics: Democratization and mass politics; Latin American politics; political economy of development; agrarian politics and land tenure.

Methodology: Survey research (questionnaire and sample design); research design; data analysis.

International Relations: International political economy; regional integration.

Fellowships, Grants and Awards

Research Fellowships:

UCIS Research Fellow, University of Pittsburgh, Spring, 1993.

Residential Fellowship, Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, Fall, 1992.

Senior Research Fulbright, for a study of elite support for democracy in Costa Rica, 1986.

Rockefeller Foundation International Relations Fellowship for research on the international political economy of inequality in Latin America, 1984-1988.

Lester Martin Fellowship for advanced research, Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, spring semester, 1979.

Research Grants and Contracts:

United States Agency for International Development and ARD, "A Eight-Nation Survey of Democratic Values (Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama)," October, 2003-September 2004 (\$980,000).

United States Agency for International Development, "Surveys of Democratic Values in Ecuador," 2004-2006," (\$641,618).

United States Agency for International Development, "Democratic Values (three surveys) and Capacity Building in Bolivia," 2002-2006, \$631,000.

United States Agency for International Development and ARD, "The Impact of Municipal Development on Democratic Values in Ecuador." July, 2002-May, 2004 (\$259,000)

National Science Foundation, Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant for the dissertation of Siddhartha Baviskar, July, 2002-August, 2003 (\$12,000)

United States Agency for International Development, Washington, contract for a series of papers on challenges to democracy, 2001-2202 (\$45,000).

United States Agency for International Development, Bolivia, grant for "A Survey of Democratic Values in Bolivia," 2002-2003 (\$73,000).

United States Agency for International Development, Ecuador, grant for "A Survey of Democratic Values in Ecuador," 2001-2002 (\$250,000).

International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada, "Inequality and Violence: Testing the Linkage in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua," 2001 (\$25,000) Canadian, with Vince McElhinny, in collaboration with ASIES, Guatemala.

United States Agency for International Development and MSI, Inc., El Salvador, "Survey of Democratic Values in El Salvador," 1999 (\$200,000).

United States Agency for International Development, Nicaragua, "Survey of Democratic Values in Nicaragua," 1999 (\$155,000).

United States Agency for International Development, Bolivia, "Survey of Democratic Values in Bolivia," 1999-2001 (\$90,000).

United States Agency for International Development, "Survey of Democratic Values in Guatemala," 1999. In collaboration with ASIES, Guatemala and Development Associates, Inc. (\$250,000)

North-South Center, Canada, "Grant for research on agrarian inequality, land reform and violence in El Salvador." 1999.

United States Agency for International Development, Bolivia, "Survey of Democratic Values in Bolivia," 1997-98 (\$70,000).

United States Agency for International Development, "Survey of Democratic Values in Nicaragua," 1997. (\$159,000).

United States Agency for International Development, "Survey of Democratic Values in Guatemala," 1997. In collaboration with ASIES, Guatemala and Development Associates, Inc. (\$250,000)

CIRD (Centro de Información y Recursos para el Desarrollo), Paraguay, for a study of democratic values of the population, fall, 1996 (\$43,000).

Rand Corporation/Mellon Foundation and the Universidad de Costa Rica, Programa Centroamericano de Población (PCP), support for a paper on the demographic consequences of war in Central America, San José, Costa Rica, October, 1995 (\$2,000).

United States Agency for International Development (USAID), El Salvador, "Indicators of Support for Democracy in El Salvador," 1995. (\$93,000).

Howard Heinz Endowment, "Environmental Protection and Agricultural Development: Small Farmer Solutions to a Seemingly Unavoidable Conflict," 1994. In collaboration with Jeremy Sabloff, Mark Edelman, Tony Bebbington and Mac Chapin (\$25,000). Renewed, 1995 (\$25,000).

North-South Center and the United States Information Agency, "Democratic Deconsolidation: Prospects for and Explanation of Democratic Breakdown in Venezuela," with Damarys Canache (\$21,500).

United States Agency for International Development, "Indicators of Support for Democracy in Guatemala," 1992-1995. In collaboration with Joel Jutkowitz, Development Associates, Inc. (\$250,000).

North-South Center, University of Miami, "The Political Culture of Democracy in Guatemala," with John A. Booth, 1992 (\$25,000).

The European Commission, "Benefits of Central American Integration," co-investigator with Victor Bulmer-Thomas (University of London), Rodolfo Cerdas (University of Costa Rica), and María Eugenia Gallardo (FLACSO), 1992 (\$180,000).

Joseph Katz School of Business, International Business Center, "Multinational Corporations and Income Distribution in Central America," 1991 (\$4,500).

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, "The Impact of Soviet and East European Reforms on Cuba," 1990-1992 (\$248,000).

University of Pittsburgh, Central Research Development Fund, "Determinants of Foreign Policy Attitudes in the Mass Public: The United States and Costa Rica." 1990 (\$4,400).

Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development, "Remittances and Small Enterprise Development in El Salvador," 1989 (\$20,550).

United States Agency for International Development, Evaluation of Land Titling Project in Ecuador, 1988-1992 (\$650,000).

United States Agency for International Development and the World Council of Credit Unions, "Baseline Study of Cooperatives in Honduras," 1988 (\$125,000).

University of Pittsburgh, Office of Research Small Grants Program, "Elite Support of Democracy under Crisis Conditions," 1987 (\$6,500).

University of Arizona, Social and Behavioral Sciences Research Institute, Grant for study of mass/elite support for democracy in Costa Rica, 1987 (\$5,000).

U. S. National Science Foundation, "Inequality, Violence, and Regime Stability," 1986-87, Grant No. SES85-21098, with Edward N. Muller, University of Arizona (\$50,000).

Agency for International Development, "Evaluation of the Impact of a Land Title Security Program in Honduras," 1985-1988 (\$86,000).

Social and Behavioral Sciences Research Institute, University of Arizona, Research Grant for longitudinal study of diffuse support in Costa Rica, 1985. Principal investigators: Mitchell A. Seligson and Edward N. Muller (\$2,000).

University of Arizona Foundation, grant for research on diffuse support under crisis conditions, 1983-1984 (\$3,000). Cornell University Rural Development Committee/AID, research support for a study of agrarian reform in Costa Rica, 1981 (\$11,000).

The Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace grant for research on political tolerance in Israel, 1979. Principal investigators: Mitchell A. Seligson and Dan Caspi (\$5,000).

U. S. Department of Labor, grant for research on "The Mexican Border Industrialization Program," 1978-1979. Grant No. 21-04-78-29. Principal investigators: Mitchell A. Seligson and Edward J. Williams (\$120,000).

Grant from the Instituto de Tierras y Colonización of Costa Rica to attend the Conference on Agrarian Reform in Latin America, organized by the Comisión de Estudios Rurales de CLACSO, La Catalina, Costa Rica, June, 1978. Ford and Rockefeller Foundations Joint Population and Development Policy Research Program grant for research on the impact of land reform on family planning, 1976-1978 (\$25,000).

Supplement to above for additional field work, 1977 (total project: \$30,000).

The Border States Consortium for Latin America, grant for organizing an interdisciplinary conference on political participation in Latin America, 1976 (\$500).

Latin American Studies Association grant for organizing an interdisciplinary conference on political participation in Latin America, 1976 (\$1,000).

University of Texas at San Antonio, grant for an interdisciplinary conference on political participation in Latin America, 1976 (\$4,000).

University of Arizona Foundation, grant for research on Costa Rican peasant project 1974 (\$2,000).

University of Arizona National Science Foundation institutional grant for research on Costa Rican peasant project, 1974 (\$3,000).

Institutional Grants:

The Heinz Current Issues in Latin America Research Grants, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992 (\$1.1 million)

Tinker Foundation Field Research Grant, 1991-1994 (\$75,000, including matching funds).

U.S. Department of Education Title VI National Resource Center for Latin America, University of Pittsburgh/Cornell University, 1986-87; 1987-88 (\$360,000); 1988-91 (\$690,000); 1991-94 (\$900,000 approx.)

U.S. Information Agency, Academic Affiliations Grant with the Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, Dominican Republic, 1988-1991) (\$49,000).

Alcoa Foundation, for projects in Latin America, 1989-93 (\$75,000).

Tinker Foundation Field Research Grant, 1986-87; 1987-88 (\$30,000).

United States Information Agency, Scholar-in-Residence Fulbright, 1988 (\$10,000).

Awards and Other Recognition:

Faculty mentor and chair of John Hiskey's dissertation, which won American Political Science Association 2001 Gabriel Almond Dissertation Award for the Best Dissertation in Comparative Politics.

Nominated for the Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award of the American Political Science Association for the paper, "Trouble in Paradise? System Support and the Central Americanization of Costa Rica, 1978-1999." Paper delivered at the American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, September, 2000, Washington, D. C.

Faculty mentor the Chancellor's Undergraduate Research Fellowship, Spring 2000, for Ms. Ory A. Okolloh (currently Harvard Law School).

Invited keynote address speaker, MACLAS 20th Anniversary Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, March 26, 1999.

Awarded the 1995 James A. Robertson Memorial Prize for the best paper in Latin American history by the Conference on Latin American History.

Nominated for the Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the paper "Political Culture and Democratization: Alternative Paths in Nicaragua and Costa Rica," presented at the 1990 American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA.

The Hoover Institution Annual Prize for the Best Scholarly Article on Latin America Published in 1984 for "The Political Culture of Authoritarianism in Mexico: A Reexamination," with John A. Booth, *Latin American Research Review*, 19 (No. 1, January, 1984), pp. 106-124.

Best Paper Award (Pi Sigma Alpha) at the 1982 Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Political Science Association, for "The Illusion of Authoritarian Values: Democratic Values and Political Structures in Mexico." Co-authored with John A. Booth.

Listed in *Who's Who in the East*, 2000; 29th, 30th, 31st editions.

Listed in *Who's Who in American Education*, Third Edition, 1992-93; Sixth Edition, 2004-2005

Indexed in *Who's Who in America*, 48th, and 54th edition.

Listed in *Who's Who in America*, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th editions.

Listed in *Dictionary of International Biography*, 23rd edition, Cambridge, England.

Member of the "Consejo de Honor" [Council of Honor], FLACSO (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales), 1992-present.

Named "external examiner" for the graduate methods sequence, University of the West Indies, 1994-1997.

Fellowships For Graduate Study:

- Danforth Foundation Kent Fellowship 1972-1973; renewed 1973, 1974.

- National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship Title VI (NDEA), 1970-1971; renewed 1971-1972.

- National Defense Education Act Fellowship Title IV (NDEA), 1967-1968.

Dissertation Year Fellowships:

- Ford Foundation Foreign Area Fellowship (SSRC) 1972-1973; renewed, 1973-1974.

- Fulbright Hays Dissertation Fellowship, HEPFLAS (awardee).

- Grace L. Doherty Latin American Fellowship (awardee).

- Organization of American States Fellowship (awardee).

Graduate Honors:

- Elected to Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society of Graduate Students.
- Awarded the Arnold J. Heidenheimer Essay Prize in Comparative Politics.

Consulting

- Evaluation of the Ohio State University Latin American studies program, February, 2003.
- World Bank, a study on the “Challenges of Governance for the New Administration in Ecuador,” Policy Note, 2002.
- United States Agency for International Development, evaluation of the impact of USAID democracy programs in Guatemala, 2002
- World Bank, for a study of “leakages” in the funding of nutrition programs in Peru, 2002.
- United States Agency for International Development, Honduras, a survey of attitudes toward transparency and democracy, 2001.
- World Bank, evaluation of poverty profile of El Salvador, 2001.
- United States Agency for International Development, Nicaragua, Survey of democratic values, 2000.
- United States Agency for International Development, Guatemala, Survey of democratic values, 1999.
- United States Agency for International Development, El Salvador and MSI, Inc., Indicators of democratic development, April, 1999.
- United States Agency for International Development, Paraguay, Indicators of democratic development, 1999.
- United States Agency for International Development, Nicaragua and Casals & Associates, Inc., a survey of attitudes toward corruption, 1998-99.
- ASIES, Guatemala, design and analysis of survey data on government performance, July, 1998.
- World Bank, on the measurement of corruption, April, 1998.
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“Pérdida progresiva del apoyo al sistema político costarricense, 1978-1999.” In *Estado de la nación en el desarrollo humano sostenible*. No. 6, Proyecto Estado de la Nación, p. 282.

Professional Memberships and Service

Appointed member, Social Science Research Council, Democratization Technical Advisory Board, 2003.
 Appointed member, Personnel Committee, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, 2003-04.
 Elected chair, Center for Latin American Studies Advisory Committee, University of Pittsburgh, 2004-2004.
 Elected member, Center for Latin American Studies Advisory Committee, University of Pittsburgh, 2002-2003.
 Faculty of Arts and Sciences Tenure Council, University of Pittsburgh, 2001-2004.
 Member, American Political Science Association Comparative Politics Data Set Award Committee, 2002.
 Elected member, University Council on Graduate Study, 2001-2004, University of Pittsburgh.
 Member, Department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, External Review Committee, 2001-2002.
 Member, Search Committee, Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, 2001.
 Member, Faculty Advisory Committee, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 2000-2002.
 Chair, Department of Political Science recruitment committee, 2000-2001.
 Editorial Board, *Delaware Review of Latin American Studies (DeRLAS)* (www.udel.edu/LASP)
 Chair, External Review Committee, Department of Political Science, Georgia State University, 1998.
 International Development Technical Assistance Task Force, UCIS, 1997-2000.
 Heinz Social Policy Fellowship Committee, member, 1995-1996; chair, 1997- present.
 Editorial Board, *Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies*, 1996-2001.
 International Editorial Advisory Board, *Estudios interdisciplinarios de América Latina y el Caribe*, 1989-present.
 Chair, Graduate Education Committee, University of Pittsburgh Department of Political Science, 1996-1998; 2000-2004.
 Member, University of Pittsburgh Department of Political Science Advisory Committee, 1994/5; 1995/96.
 NSEP Doctoral Fellowship Selection Committee, Academy for Educational Development, 1995; 1998.
 University Center for International Studies Faculty Advisory Group, 1992-present.
 International Editorial Board, *Revista Salvadoreña de Ciencias Sociales*.
 Section Chair (Comparative Politics Developing Areas) American Political Science Association Meeting, September, 1994.
 Section Chair (Comparative Politics: Developing Areas), Midwest Political Science Association Meeting April, 1991.
 Program Committee, Latin American Studies Association, 1991 Congress.
 Latin American Studies Association Finance Committee, 1988-89; 1990-91; 1991-92; 1993-94; 1994-95.
 Chair, Finance Committee, Latin American Studies Association 1991 Congress.
 Chair, Program Development Committee, Latin American Studies Association, 1991-92.
 Editorial Board, *Latin American Research Review*, 1986-1989.
 Interamerican Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship selection committee, 1988-1997.
 Member, Latin American Studies Association, 1972-present.
 Member, American Political Science Association, 1974-present.
 Member, Democratization in Comparative Perspective Study Group, International Studies Association.
 Member, Latin American Studies Association Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, 1986-87.
 Member, Latin American Studies Association Commission on Compliance with the Central American Peace Accords, 1988.
 Board Member of the International Library Information Center, 1986-present.

Member of Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Candidate Review Committee, 1987-88.
 National Screening Committee, U.S. Department of Education, Group Fulbrights, 1987.
 Board of Editors, *Historical Methods*, 1974-1984.
 Management Committee, GSPIA International Affairs Case Program.
 Search Committee, University of Arizona Computer Center Director, 1974-1976.
 Latin American Studies Executive Committee, University of Arizona, 1974-1979.
 Recruitment Committee, Department of Political Science, University of Arizona, 1976-1977, 1981-82, 1982-83.
 Administrative Committee, Department of Political Science, University of Arizona, 1976-1977, 1977-78, 1982-83.
 Nominating Committee for the Danforth Graduate Fellowship, University of Arizona.

Other Professional Activities

Visiting Professorships:

Research Associate, Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, April-August, 1981.

University of Essex, Department of Political Science, Fall and Spring, 1980-81.

Universidad de Costa Rica, Escuela de Ciencias Políticas, Fall, 1973; Summer, 1990

Invited Lectures:

- University of Arizona/A.I.D. Lecture Series, "New Dimensions of Agrarian Reform in Latin America," December 5, 1974.
- University of Arizona Public Policy Seminar, "Shifts in Agrarian Policy in Costa Rica, 1750-1975," April 1, 1975.
- University of Texas at San Antonio, Social Sciences Lecture Series, "Peasant Politics in Costa Rica," November 11, 1976.
- University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, Seminar on "Planning for Rural Change, Optimal Land Ownership Patterns in Latin America," September 29, 1977.
- Foreign Service Institute, Washington, D.C., "Rural Development Issues in Central America," September 16, 1977.
- The Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, panel of the Unit of Modernization and Development, "Peasants in Latin America: Their Participation in the Development Process," March 6, 1979.
- Cornell University, Rural Development Committee, Center for International Studies, "Political Participation and Rural Development in Costa Rica," November 1, 1979.
- Ministry of the Presidency of Costa Rica, "Leading Indicators of Democracy," February 14, 1980.
- Florida International University, "Peasants and Land Reform: Impacts and Problems," April 8, 1980.
- United States Cultural Center, Costa Rica, "Agrarian and Social Development in Costa Rica," June 17, 1980.
- Ministry of the Presidency of Costa Rica, "Techniques for the Measurement of Democratic Attitudes," July 23, 1980.
- Instituto Americano para el Desarrollo del Sindicalismo Libre, "Sistemas de tenencia de la tierra," and "Reforma agraria," San José, Costa Rica, July 17, 1980.
- University of Essex, January 13, 1981; University of Cardiff, January 20, 1981; University of Glasgow, January 28, 1981; University of Leeds, February 6, 1981; "Peasants and Agrarian Capitalism in Costa Rica."
- University of Leiden (The Netherlands), Institute of Cultural and Social Studies, "Political Participation and Development in Latin America," March 10, 1981.
- The Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, seminar of the Unit of Modernization and Development, "Competitive Elections in Latin America: A comparative Analysis," June 17, 1981.
- The Settlement Study Center, Rehovot, Israel, "Background and Impacts of Agrarian Reform in Costa Rica," July 2, 1981.
- Cornell University Rural Development Committee, "Peasant Participation in Agrarian Reform in Costa Rica," March 4, 1982.

- Cornell University, Department of Political Science, "Competitive Elections in Costa Rica and Jamaica," March 4, 1982.
- Grinnell College, "Agrarian Roots of the Crisis in Costa Rica," April 6, 1983, Conference on "Reform, Revolution and Reaction in Central America."
- Department of Political Science, Universidad de Costa Rica (Sponsored by the United States Information Service), "Dynamics of Diffuse Support Under Crisis Conditions: The Costa Rican Case," June 14, 1984.
- CIAPA, Costa Rica (Sponsored by Tulane University and Florida International University Group Fulbright Seminar), "The Agrarian Origins of the Crisis in Central America," June 20, 1984.
- University of Wisconsin, Land Tenure Center, "Land Titling in Honduras: An Impact Study," October 11, 1984.
- University of Kentucky, "Democracy, Development and Decay: Democracy at the Crossroads in Central America," October 26, 1984, Conference on Democracy in Central America: Hemispheric Perspectives.
- University of Florida, "Prospects for Democracy in Central America: Some Comparative Perspectives," December 3, 1984.
- Universidad de Costa Rica, "Recent Advances in Microcomputers," July 8-9, 1987.
- Nazan University, Nagoya, Japan, "Democratization in Central America," May 31, 1990.
- Universidad de Costa Rica, "Symposium on Empirical Democratic Theory and its Application to Central America," August, 1990.
- Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos (CELA), Panama, "Latin America in the World System in the Post Cold War Era," October, 1991.
- Instituto de Estudios Latinoamericanos (IDELA), San Salvador, "Prospects for a Stable Democracy in El Salvador," with Ricardo Córdova, February 28, 1992.
- Prospects for Central American Integration, sponsored by the European Community Research Program, North-South Center, University of Miami, March 25, 1992.
- "Political Culture and the Prospects for Stable Democracy in Central America: An Empirical Evaluation," Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, November 3, 1992.
- "Prospects for Democracy in Latin America," Duquesne University Symposium on Political Change in the Third World, February 24, 1993.
- "Political Culture and Democratic Stability in Central America," University of Kansas, June 3, 1993; Michigan State University, September 22, 1993.
- "Political Culture and Political Stability in Guatemala: Results of the 1993 Survey." Florida International University, January 11, 1994.
- "Prospects for Democratic Stability in Guatemala," USAID Conference on Democratic Initiatives, Miami, January 10-12, 1994.
- "Political Culture and Democracy in Mexico." Universidad de Costa Rica, Maestría Centroamericana en Ciencias Sociales, June 15, 1994.
- "Do Central Americans Believe in Democracy," Chautauqua Institution, August, 1995.
- "La cultura política de Nicaragua, Transiciones, 1991-1995," press conference at the Bi-National Center, and lectures series at USAID, FUNDEMOS and AMUNIC, Managua, Nicaragua, February 13-16, 1996, and San José, Costa Rica, February 17, 1996.
- "Do Central Americans Believe in Democracy," at the 1996 Latin American Studies Symposium, "Central America Revisited," Dickenson College, February 29-March 1, 1996.
- "Decentralization and Democratization in Central America: Evidence from Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua," Inter-American Foundation, March 29, 1996.
- "Nicaraguans Talk About Corruption: A Study of Public Opinion," World Bank, The International Anti-Corruption Forum, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1997.
- "The Origins of Costa Rican Democracy," keynote lecture at the Juniata College Group Fulbright program in Costa Rica, June 13, 1997, Juniata Conference Center, PA.
- "La cultura democrática de los Guatemaltecos," six lectures in Guatemala City, Quezaltenango and Cobán, March 1-6, 1998, sponsored by ASIES, Guatemala.
- "Do Latin Americans Believe in Democracy," Latin American Institute, Free University of Berlin, Germany, July 16, 1998.
- "Don't Trust Anyone Under 30: Youth and Anti-Democratic Attitudes in Latin America." Lecture to the symposium on "The New Generation: Is it on the Right Track?" World Policy Institute, Eurasia Group, Washington, D. C., September 28, 1998.
- "Small N-Research." Lecture to the Social Science Research Council, International Predissertation Fellowship Program Fellows' Conference, Scottsdale, Arizona, October 8-11, 1998.

- “The Democratic Culture of Bolivia, 1998,” three lectures in La Paz, Bolivia, December 1-5, 1998.
- “Corruption in Nicaragua: Comparisons of 1996 with 1998,” three lectures in Managua, Nicaragua, March 8-9, 1999, including a presentation to the Comité Nacional de Integridad.
- “Do Central Americans Believe in Democracy,” MACLAS Meeting, Philadelphia, PA., March 26, 1999.
- “How to Design a Questionnaire for Attitude Research in Latin America.” Lecture to the CLAS Seminar on Mexico, February 25, 1999.
- “Democracy Audit: Nicaragua, 1999.” Lecture at the Universidad Americana (UAM), Managua, Nicaragua; workshop with AMUNIC, the Association of Nicaraguan Mayors, Motelimar, Nicaragua, TV interview, Canal 2, “Otro Día,” and “Esta Semana,” with Carlos Fernando Chamorro, July 19-21, 2000.
- “Problemas en el paraíso: el decenso del apoyo al sistema en Costa Rica, 1978-1999.” Lecture at ORT, Montevideo, Uruguay, November 1, 2000.
- “La cultura política de la democracia en Bolivia: 2000.” Two lectures at the Universidad Católica Boliviana, La Paz, Bolivia, March 21 and 23, 2001 and two lectures at the United States Agency for International Development, La Paz, March 20 and 22, 2001.
- “Challenges to Democracy in Latin America.” Lecture delivered to “The International Conference on Participation, Democracy and Civil Society,” Inter-American Democracy Network, Washington, D. C., November 28, 2001.
- Organization of American States, “Despejando Dudas”, March 21, 2002, TV appearance (two hour-long programs, one in Spanish, the other in English).
- “The Renaissance of Political Culture or the Renaissance of the Ecological Fallacy?” Nuffield College, Oxford University, May 16, 2002.
- Democracy Audit: Ecuador.” Lectures at the Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar, and the Universidad de Guayaquil, July 1-4, 2002.
- “Crime, Corruption and Democracy in Latin America,” “The Renaissance of Political Culture or the Renaissance of the Ecological Fallacy?” PROCESOS, San José, Costa Rica, July 24 and 25, 2002.
- “Some Recent Findings from the University of Pittsburgh Latin American Public Opinion Project,” presented at the “Seminar on the Use of Survey Data to Inform Democracy/Governance Strategies and Programs,” USAID, Washington, D. C., August 27, 2002
- “Social Democracy, Globalization, and Equitable Development: The Case of Costa Rica,” University of Toronto, November 29, 2002.
- “The Uses of Attitudinal and Behavior Surveys in Democracy and Governance Projects,” Democracy and Governance Officers Advanced Workshop, USAID, Washington, D. C., December 10, 2002.
- “Corruption: Its Measurement and Impact.” Democracy and Governance Officers Advanced Workshop, USAID, Washington, D. C., December 11, 2002.
- “Democracy, Corruption and Governance in Ecuador,” World Bank seminar for the government-elect of Ecuador, January 11, 2003.
- “Corruption and Democracy,” United States Agency for International Development, Latin America and Caribbean Bureau, Washington, D.C., June 24, 2003.
- “Corruption and Democracy,” United States Agency for International Development, Junior Democracy Officers Training, Bolger Center for Leadership Development, Potomac, MD, June 24, 2003.
- “Corruption and Democracy,” United States Agency for International Development, Latin America Caribbean Bureau, Democracy and Human Rights Partners, Washington, D.C., June 25, 2003.
- “On the Measurement of Corruption.” Donor Consultative Group on Accountability/Anti-Corruption in Latin America and the Caribbean (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, USAID), Washington, D. C., September 24, 2003.
- “Guatemala Beyond the Peace Accords: The Multiple Challenges of Regime Transformation.” Delivered at the conference on Sustaining the Peace: Post War Reconstruction and Democratization, University of North Texas, November 8, 2003, Denton, Texas.
- “Measuring the Rule of Law.” Conference on “Democracia Sin Reglas,” Estudios para el Futuro, San José, Costa Rica, February 26, 2004.
- “Latin American Studies in the United States: An Overview.” Institute of Latin American Studies, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, May 19, 2004.
- “Seminario Internacional: Con la herencia de la paz, cultura política de la juventud centroamericana.” PROCESOS. Centro Nacional de Tecnología Franklin Chang Díaz (CENAT), Rohrmoser, Pavas, Costa Rica.

Conference Papers

"Agrarian Capitalism and the Transformation of Peasant Society: Coffee in Costa Rica." Paper delivered at the Latin American Studies Association Conference, November 14-16, 1974, San Francisco, California.

"Peasant Political Participation." Paper delivered at the Southwest Political Science Association Meeting, March 27-29, 1975, San Antonio, Texas. Co-authored with John Booth.

"Agrarian Policy in Costa Rica." Paper delivered at the American Political Science Association Meeting, September 2-5, 1975, San Francisco, California.

"Cynicism and Powerlessness Among Latin American Peasants: A Comparison of Smallholders, Landless Laborers and Squatters in Costa Rica." Paper delivered at the Southwestern Political Science Association meeting, April, 1976, Dallas, Texas.

"Peasant Political Participation: An Analysis of Two Costa Rican Samples," with John A. Booth. Paper delivered at the Seminar on "The Faces of Participation in Latin America," University of Texas, San Antonio, November 12-13, 1976.

"Trust, Efficacy and Modes of Political Participation." Paper delivered at the Southwestern Political Science Association meeting, April, 1977, Dallas.

"Public Policies in Conflict: Land Reform and Family Planning in Costa Rica." Paper delivered at the International Seminar on Agrarian Reform and Institutional Innovation in the Reconstruction and Development of Agriculture: Major Issues in Perspective. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, July 14-22, 1977.

"Unconventional Political Participation Among Peasants." Paper delivered at the Latin American Studies Association meeting, November, 1977, Houston.

"Political and Interpersonal Trust Among Peasants: A Reevaluation," with José Manuel Salazar X. Paper delivered at the Conference on Attitudinal and Behavioral Changes in Rural Life. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, April 13-15, 1978.

"Land Reform and Land Concentration in Costa Rica." Paper delivered at the Conference on Agrarian Reform in Latin America (Comisión de Estudios Rurales de CLACSO), La Catalina, Santa Bárbara de Heredia, Costa Rica, June 25-30, 1978.

"On the Measurement of Diffuse Support: Some Evidence from Mexico." Paper delivered at the Latin American Studies Association Conference, Pittsburgh, PA, April 5-9, 1979.

"Political Tolerance in Israel," with Dan Caspi. Paper delivered at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., September, 1979.

"The Costa Rican Connection in the Downfall of Somoza," with William Carroll III. Paper delivered at the Conference on Central America in the 1980s: Options for U.S. Policy, El Paso, Texas, November 16 and 17, 1979.

"Maquiladoras and Internal Mexican Migration: Workers in the Mexican-United States Border Industrialization Program," with Edward J. Williams. Paper delivered at the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, October 17-19, 1980, Bloomington, Indiana.

"Political Tolerance and the Arab Minority in Israel," Harvard University, Center for International Affairs Seminar on Self-Determination and Interdependence, April 9, 1980.

"Agrarian Reform in Costa Rica: The Impact of the Title Security Program," Harvard University Seminar on Comparative Analysis of Public Policies in Developing Countries and the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Colloquium, February 27, 1981.

"The Illusion of Authoritarian Values: Democratic Values and Political Structures in Mexico," co-authored with John Booth, paper delivered at the Southwestern Social Science Association Meeting, San Antonio, Texas, March 17-21, 1982.

*This paper was awarded the Pi Sigma Alpha "Best Paper Award" at the meeting.

"Peasant Participation and the Costa Rican Land Reform." Paper delivered at the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Washington, D.C., March 4-6, 1982.

"Liberal and Civil Libertarian Conceptions of Democracy," with E. Muller, Western Political Science Association Meeting, March 25-27, 1982, San Diego, California.

"Democratic Stability in Developing Countries: A Comparison of Costa Rica and Jamaica." Paper delivered at the Midwest Political Science Association Meeting, Milwaukee, April 29-May 1, 1982.

"Participation, Social Status, and Support for Democracy," with E. Muller and Ilter Turan. Paper delivered at the American Political Science Association annual meeting, Denver, Sept. 2-5, 1982.

"The Implementation and Impact of Land Reform in Costa Rica." Paper delivered to the conference on the International Dimensions of Land Reform, sponsored by the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, The Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin and the Agency for International Development. CIMMYT, El Bataán, Texcoco, Mexico, January 6-8, 1983.

"Community and Cooperative Participation Among Land Reform Beneficiaries: A Comparative Study of Honduras and Costa Rica." Paper delivered at the 4th International Symposium on Participatory Development Through Community-Cooperative Interaction. Sponsored by the International Research Center on Rural Cooperative Communities. Afro-Asian Institute, Tel-Aviv, Israel, April 8-14, 1984.

"Democracy, Development and Decay in Central America." Paper delivered to the conference on Redemocratization in Latin America, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA., March 28-30, 1985.

"Inequality and Insurgency," with Edward N. Muller. Paper delivered to the Midwest Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, April 18-21, 1985.

"Political Support Under Crisis Conditions: Costa Rica 1978-1983," with Edward N. Muller. Paper delivered to the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 29-31, 1985.

"Land Titling in Honduras: The Baseline Survey as a Means of Targeting Development Assistance" with Edgar Nesman and Earl Jones. Paper delivered to the Rural Sociology Society Meeting, Blacksburg, Va., August 21-25, 1985.

"Comentarios sobre crecimiento de la producción agropecuaria y cambios en la estructura social rural en centroamérica." Comments delivered at the conference, "Crisis en Centroamérica," CRIES and FLACSO, San José, Costa Rica, May, 1986.

"Ordinary Elections in Extraordinary Times: Costa Rica, 1986." Co-authored with Miguel Gómez B. Paper delivered to the Latin American Studies Association, Boston, Mass., October 23-26, 1986.

"Economic Crisis and Political Support: A Dynamic Analysis." Co-authored with Steven E. Finkel and Edward N. Muller. Paper prepared for delivery to the American Political Science Association Meeting, Chicago, IL, September 3-6, 1987.

"Modalidades de democratización en Centroamérica." Paper prepared for delivery at the conference on Democratization in Central America, CSUCA, San José, Costa Rica, October 8-9, 1987.

"Political Culture and Democratization in Latin America." Paper prepared for delivery to the XIV International Political Science Association World Congress panel on Global Factors of Democratization. Washington, D. C., August 28-September 1, 1988.

"Political Culture and Democratization: Latin American Lessons for the Taiwan Case." Delivered to the conference on "Taiwan's Development Experience in Comparative Perspective," University of Pittsburgh, April 3, 1989.

"Land Reform in Honduras." Paper delivered to the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Miami, Florida, December 4-6, 1989.

"Remittances and Development in Central America," with José Roberto López. Paper presented to the meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, Washington, D. C., April 4-7, 1990.

"Political Culture and Democratization: Evidence from Nicaragua and Costa Rica," with John A. Booth. Presented at the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, April 5, 1990; The Janet and Chester Roth Public Affairs Symposium on Political Parties and the Future of Democracy, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, April 19-21, 1990; the Japan Latin American Studies Association, Tokyo, Japan, June 2, 1990; the National Taiwan University Conference of Restructuring in an Interdependent World, June 4-5, 1990, Taipei, Taiwan.

"Culture and Democracy in Latin America." Paper delivered to the International Colloquium on Transitions to Democracy in Europe and Latin America, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico, January 21-25, 1991.

"Integration and Disintegration in Central America: 1960-1990." With Ricardo Córdova. Conference on The Reconstruction of Central America: The Role of the European Community, North-South Center, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, March 14-15, 1991.

"Foreign Policy Belief Systems in Comparative Perspective: The United States and Costa Rica." Paper delivered to the Mid-West Political Science Association, April, 1991, Chicago, IL. Co-authored with Jon Hurwitz and Mark Peffley.

"Violence and Democracy: A Theoretical Overview." Paper delivered to the Workshop on Violence and Democracy in Central America: El Salvador and Guatemala, North-South Center, Miami, June 13, 1991.

"Political Culture and Democracy," co-authored with Edward N. Muller. Delivered to the American Political Science Association Meeting, August, 1991, Washington, D. C.

"Cuba and the Central American Connection," delivered to the Conference Cuba in the Post Cold-War Era, Pittsburgh and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., April 27-29.

"Political Culture in Comparative Perspective: Evidence from Latin America," co-authored with Edward N. Muller. Delivered to the American Political Science Association Meeting, Chicago, September 3, 1992.

“Cross-National Variation in Levels of Civic Culture and Democracy: The Question of Causal Relationships,” with Edward N. Muller, Delivered to the American Political Science Association Meeting, Chicago, September 3, 1992.

“Who Votes in Central America?: A Comparative Analysis,” co-authored with R. Córdova, Annabelle. Conroy, Orlando Pérez and Andrew Stien. Delivered to the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, September 26, 1992, Los Angeles.

“Public Opinion and Central American Integration: The View from Below.” Delivered to the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, September 24, 1992, Los Angeles.

“Contradictory Pictures of the Same History: The Use of Census Data and Property Records for Comparative Research on Land Inequality,” co-authored with Marc Edelman, Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, December 2-6, 1992.

“Civic Culture and Democracy: The Question of Causal Relationships,” co-authored with Edward N. Muller, Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, April 15-17, 1993, Chicago, IL.

“Democracy in Central America: Deepening, Eroding or Stagnating?” Paper delivered to the Conference on Deepening Democracy and Representation in Latin America, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh, April, 1993.

“Elites in Central America and Democratic Theory: Survey Data from Costa Rica and El Salvador.” Paper delivered to the Latin American Studies Association, Atlanta, Georgia, March 10-13, 1994.

“Thirty Years of Agrarian Transformation in El Salvador.” Paper delivered to the IX Congreso Centroamericano de Sociología, San Salvador, July 18-22, 1994.

“Political Culture and Democracy in Guatemala,” with Joel Jutkowitz. Paper delivered at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, New York, September 1-4, 1994.

“Fading Memories of the Revolution: Is Stability Eroding in Mexico,” with Linda Stevenson. Paper delivered at the conference on Polling for Democracy, Public Opinion and Political Liberalization in Mexico,” New Orleans, Tulane University, September 16-17, 1994.

“Civil Society in El Salvador,” with John A. Booth. Paper delivered to the American Political Science Association, Chicago, IL., August 31-September 3, 1995.

“Low Intensity Warfare, High Intensity Death: The Demographic Impact of the Wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua.” With Vincent McElhinny. Paper presented to the Seminario Internacional sobre la Población del Istmo Centroamericano, San José, Costa Rica, 18-21 de octubre, 1995.

“Parliamentarians and the Public: Support for Regional Central American Integration, 1991-1995,” with María Pia Scarfo. Paper prepared for delivery at the Social Science Research Council Conference on Integration in Central America, Antigua, Guatemala, April 14-15, 1997.

“Political Culture in Guatemala: A Comparison of 1991, 1995 and 1997.” Paper presented at the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Guadalajara, Mexico, April 17-19, 1997.

“Public Perceptions and Evaluations of Corruption in Nicaragua: Consequences for Democracy.” Co-authored with Andrew J. Stein. Paper presented at the Mid-West Political Science Association Meeting, Chicago, IL, April 23-25, 1998.

“Interpersonal Trust in Comparative Perspective.” Paper presented at the International Seminar on Multiculturalism, Democracy and Brazilian Cultural Uniqueness,” University of Brasília, Brazil, August, 1998.

“When Authoritarianism Is Popular: Mass Public Support for Coups in Latin America.” Co-authored with Julio Carrión. Paper presented at the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Chicago, September 24-27, 1998.

“Costa Rican Exceptionalism: Why the ‘Ticos’ are Different.” Paper presented at Democracy Through Latin American Lenses: Citizen Views from Mexico, Chile and Costa Rica, Tulane University, New Orleans, January, 1999.

Also delivered at the Universidad de Costa Rica, Escuela de Historia, August 4, 1999.

Also delivered at the University of California, San Diego, November 5, 1999.

“The Demography of Crime in Guatemala.” Co-authored with Dinorah Azpuru. Paper presented at the conference at the Seminario Internacional sobre la Población del Istmo al Fin del Milenio,” Jacó, Costa Rica, October 20-22, 1999.

“Support for Due Process in a High-Crime, Fragile Democracy: The Case of Guatemala.” Paper presented at the National Science Foundation Conference, “Re-Thinking Democracy in the New Millennium,” Houston, Texas, February 17-19, 2000.

“Corruption and Democratization: What is to be Done?” Co-authored with Sergio Diaz-Briquets. Paper presented at the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Miami Florida, March 16-18, 2000.

“Meaning and Measurement in Cross-National Research on Support for Democracy.” Co-authored with Damarys Canache and Jeffrey J. Mondak, Delivered at the World Association for Public Opinion Research Meeting, May 17-19, 2000, Portland, Oregon.

“Problemas en el paraíso? Apoyo al sistema y la Centralamericanización de Costa Rica, 1978-1999.” Presented at the conference on “La democracia de Costa Rica ante el nuevo siglo (1986-2000): Tendencias, Problemas, Perspectivas,” University of Costa Rica, San Pedro de Montes de Oca, May 29-31, 2000.

“Economic Perceptions and Political Judgments in Latin America: A Cross-national Test of Competing Explanations of Socio-Tropic Behavior.” Co-authored with Damarys Canache. Paper delivered at the American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, September, 2000, Washington, D.C.

“Trouble in Paradise? System Support and the Centralamericanization of Costa Rica, 1978-1999.” Paper delivered at the American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, September, 2000, Washington, D. C.

“The Political Culture of Democracy in Bolivia.” A lecture delivered at the Universidad Católica Boliviana, March 21, 2001, La Paz, Bolivia.

“Institutions Matter: The Effect of Political Institutions on Satisfaction with Democracy in Latin America”. Co-authored with Barry Ames, Siddhartha Baviskar and Mary Malone delivered at the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, April, 2001.

“Democracy on Ice: The Multiple Paradoxes of Guatemala's Peace Process.” Prepared for delivery at the conference, Advances and Setbacks in the Third Wave of Democratization in Latin America, Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, April 23-24, 2001.

“From Civil War to Civil Violence: the Impact of Agrarian Inequality in El Salvador,” with Vincent McElhinny. Paper presented at the conference on “Agrarian Structure, Agrarian Policies and Violence in Mexico and Central America.” The North-South Institute, Ottawa, Canada, October 19-21, 2000; and Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Washington, D. C., September, 2001; and the World Bank, September, 2001.

“Measuring Corruption.” Paper presented at the conference, “Mexico Against Corruption: Workshop on Measuring Corruption,” CIDE, Mexico City, Mexico, April 17, 2002.

“Trouble in Paradise?: Electoral Realignment in Costa Rica.” Presented at the Workshop on Costa Rica, St. Anthony's College, Oxford University, May 17, 2002.

“Support for Civil Liberties: The Case of Guatemala.” Paper presented at the conference, “Latin America, Mexico and Borderlands: A Lifetime of Teaching, Research and Travel (in honor of Professor Edward J. Williams).”, University of Arizona, Tucson, November 8, 2002.

“Does Political Legitimacy Matter?” Co-authored with John A. Booth and Miguel Gómez B. Paper presented at the Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Dallas, Texas, and March 28-30, 2003.

“On Corruption and Democratization in Latin America.” Presented at the conference on “Diagnosing Democracy: Methods of Analysis, Findings and Remedies.” April 11-13, 2003 Santiago, Chile, organized by the Uppsala University, Sweden, and the Universidad de Chile.

“Measuring Corruption.” Paper presented at the conference on “Re/Constructing Corruption,” University of East Anglia, England, April 30-May 2, 2003.

“Can Social Capital be Constructed: Decentralization and Social Capital Formation in Latin America.” Paper presented to the conference on “Culture Matters,” Tufts University, Medford, MA., March 26-28, 2004.

Panels and Symposia

Participant/discussant:

“United States-Mexican Relations: Likely and Desirable Options,” conference on United States-Mexican Relations toward 1980, sponsored by the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs of the Department of State and the Latin American Center of the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, December 2-3, 1976.

“The Politics of Population in Latin America and Africa: Research Strategies and Conceptual Issues,” Latin American Studies Association meeting, November, 1977, Houston, Texas.

“Agrarian Reform Policy in Latin America,” International Seminar on Agrarian Reform and Institutional Innovation in the Reconstruction and Development of Agriculture: Major Issues in Perspective. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, July 14-22, 1977.

“Recent Political Developments in Central America: Linkages and Interdependencies.” New Mexico State University, December 2, 1978.

Meeting of the Rural Participation and Development working group, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 25-27, 1980.

“Peasants, Reform, and Revolution.” Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Glasgow, January 29, 1981.

“Anglo-Mexican Seminar: Contemporary Mexico.” London School of Economics and UNAM, Mexico, St. Catherine's Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, England, March 4-6, 1981.

“Central America.” Rocky Mountain Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Glendale, Arizona, February 25-26, 1982.

“U.S. Relations with the Caribbean.” Joint Conference of the Illinois Conference of Latin Americanists and the Midwest Association for Latin American Studies, Urbana, Illinois, November 4-5, 1983.

“Land Tenure Security in Latin America.” Workshop on Land Tenure and Agrarian Reform, USAID, Annapolis, Maryland, April 23-26, 1984.

“National Agricultural Policies and 'Pedestrian' Politics in the Third World: Foot Dragging, Voting with their Feet and other Peasant Responses to Policy.” American Political Science Association Meeting, Washington, D. C., September, 1984.

“Agricultural Problems and Prospects.” Honduras: An International Dialogue, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, November 29-December 1, 1984.

“Public Confidence and Political Support for Democracy: Latin American and European Perspectives.” American Political Science Association meeting, August 29-September 1, 1985, New Orleans, LA.

“Symposium on Strengthening Democratic Institutions,” USAID/Department of State, Washington, D. C., July 30-31, 1987.

“Foreign Literature in Research Libraries: Scholars and Librarians Explore the Issues.” American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Association of Research Libraries, Harvard University, November 12, 1992.

“Political Culture and Democratic Values in Guatemala.” Research conference sponsored by the Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES), Guatemala City, September 29, 1994.

“Political Culture and Democracy in El Salvador, 1991-1995.” A lecture series sponsored by USAID and FUNDAUNGO, July 10-14, 1995, in San Salvador, San Miguel and Sonsonate.

“Poverty Reduction in Costa Rica,” with Juliana Martínez and Juan Diego Trejos, Latin American Studies Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1995.

“Political Culture and Democracy in Nicaragua, 1991-1995.” A lecture series sponsored by USAID. February 13-16, 1996 Managua, Nicaragua.

“On the Measurement of Corruption: An Illustration from Nicaragua.” A lecture delivered to Encuentros para la Actualización, Guatemala. April 21, 1998, Guatemala City.

“Two Studies of Public Policy: Case Studies of Colombia and Brazil.” Discussant, Heinz Social and Public Policy Symposium, University of Pittsburgh, February, 1999.

Discussant on “Patterns and Determinants of Political Participation in Latin America,” at the Inter-American Development Bank Conference, Washington, D. C., April, 1999.

“Agrarian Inequality, Land Reform and Violence in El Salvador.” Conference on the Conflict Impact of Agricultural Policies and Structures: Lessons from Southern Mexico and Central America.” North-South Center, June 22-24, 1999, Ottawa, Canada.

Discussant on “Public Opinion in Cuba: Results of a Survey.” Conference of the Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE). August 12-14, 1999, Miami, Florida.

Participant in “Central America 2020: Democracy,” Conference sponsored by the European Union, the Institut Für Iberoamerika-Kunde, Hamburg, Germany and Florida International University, Managua, Nicaragua, August 19, 1999.

Participant in “Colombia and Venezuela: Threatened Democracies?” School of Law, University of Pittsburgh, October 15, 1999.

Presenter at “Archiving Data on Political Institutions,” Latin American Studies Association Congress, Miami, Florida, March 17, 2000.

Presenter at “Roundtable on Central America: Regional Integration.” Latin American Studies Association Congress, Miami, Florida, March 18, 2000.

Organizer of a roundtable on the “Future of the InterAmerican Foundation.” Latin American Studies Association Congress, Miami, Florida, March 18, 2000.

“Democracy and Political Culture in Nicaragua, 1991-1999.” A lecture series sponsored by USAID. May 24-26, 2000 Managua, Nicaragua.

“Democratic Values and Democratic Stability in Guatemala.” A lecture series sponsored by USAID. March 27-30, 2000. In the cities of Chichicastengano, Xela, and Guatemala City.

“The Evolution of Democratic Values in El Salvador, 1991-1999.” A lecture series in coordination with the Universidad Centroamericana Simeón Cañas, San Salvador, April 27-28, 2000.

“Democracy in Venezuela: Comments on the Remarks of John Maisto, U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela.” University of Pittsburgh, Center for Latin American Studies, April 10, 2000.

“Democracy Promotion in Central America and the Democratic Peace.” Conference sponsored by the European Union Center on “Democratization and the Promotion of Peace.” Pittsburgh, PA., September 18, 2000.

Discussant on two papers on social reforms in Guatemala and Argentina, Heinz Social and Public Policy Symposium, University of Pittsburgh, February, 2001.

Discussant on the panel, “Democratization in Central America: Competing Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives,” Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Washington, D. C., September, 2001.

Discussant on the panel, “Perspectivas de la cultura política latinoamericana,” Latin American Studies Association Meeting, Washington, D. C., September, 2001.

Chair and discussant, on the panel, “Public Opinion and Democratic Process in Developing Democracies,” American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, August 29, 2002.

Presenter, “Democratization Research and Theories of Public Opinion: What Have We Learned?” Midwest Political Science Association Meeting, Chicago, IL, April 4, 2003.

Presenter at the workshop on, “Shaking the Money Tree: Grantspersonship in the Social Sciences,” University of Pittsburgh, April 16, 2003.

Participant at the seminar on “Land, Conflict and Development: What Role for Donors?” OECD, World Bank, USAID, June 19-20, Paris, France.

Chaired:

“Popular Support for Democratic Institutions: A Comparison of Democratic and Authoritarian Regimes.” Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, Pittsburgh, PA, April 5-9, 1979.

“Latin American Migration to the United States,” co-chaired with Edward J. Williams. Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, Bloomington, Indiana, October 17-19, 1980.

“The Political Economy of Development: Internal and External Determinants.” Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, Illinois, September, 1983.

“Beyond the Crisis: Restructuring Central America,” Latin American Studies Association meeting, New Orleans, March 17, 1988.

“Export Agriculture and Revolution in Central America,” Latin American Studies Association meeting, Miami, December 4-6, 1989.

“Elections and Democracy in Central America.” Latin American Studies Association meeting, Los Angeles, September 25, 1992.

“Inequality, Social Structure and Democracy.” American Political Science Association, New York, September 1-4, 1994.

“Challenges to Democracy in Central America: Crime, Corruption and Abstensionism.” Latin American Studies Association Congress, Miami, Florida, March 18, 2000.

“Public Opinion and Democratic Process in Developing Democracies,” American Political Science Association Meeting, Boston, MA., August 28, 2002.

“Proposals for Improving the Quality of Survey Data from Developing Democracies.” Special Private Panel, Midwest Political Science Association Meeting, Chicago, IL, April 4, 20003.

Foreign Languages

Spanish: Fluent

French: Reading knowledge

Doctoral Dissertations Chaired at the University of Pittsburgh:

Elizabeth Brooke Harlowe (currently tenured Associate Professor, The College of St. Catherine) 1993, “Producers, Exporters and the State: Coffee Policy and Development in Ecuador.”

Julio Francisco Carrión (currently Assistant Professor, University of Delaware) 1993, “Political Participation in Peru.”

Andrew J. Stein (currently U.S. State Department Office of Research, Washington) 1995, "The Prophetic Mission, the Catholic Church and Politics: Nicaragua in the Context of Central America."

Orlando Pérez (currently Associate Professor, Central Michigan University) 1996, "Elites, Power and Ideology: The Struggle for Democracy in Panama."

Silvia Lucrecia del Cid Avalos (currently consultant in Guatemala) 1997, "Ethnicity, Political Culture, and the Future of Guatemalan Democracy."

Yasuhiko "Emo" Matsuda (currently senior staff, The World Bank) 1997, "An Island of Experience: Petróleos de Venezuela and the Political Economy of Technocratic Agency Autonomy."

Jamie Elizabeth Jacobs (currently Assistant Professor, University of West Virginia) 1997, "Democratizing the Environment in Brazil: Perception and Participation in the Urban Periphery."

Ariel Armony (currently Assistant Professor, Colby College) 1998, "Democracy and the Double-Edged Sword of Civil Society: Argentina in Comparative Perspective."

Juliana Martínez (currently professor, Universidad de Costa Rica) 1998, "Policy Environments and Selective Emulation in the Making of Health Care Policies: The Case of Costa Rica, 1920-1997."

Ernesto Cabrera (currently Research analyst IPOS-ASI Market Research, Stamford, CT) 1998, "The Political Consequences of Electoral Laws in Argentina: District Level Analysis and the Importance of Sub-National Elections."

Mike Kulisheck (currently employed as a public opinion researcher, Colorado) 1998, "Legislators, Representation, and Democracy: An Institutional Analysis of Deputy Responsiveness in Venezuela."

Cynthia Chalker Franklin, 1998, "Riding the Wave: The Domestic and International Sources of Costa Rican Democracy."

Don Kerchis (currently Director of International Initiatives, Slippery Rock College, PA.) 1998, "The Impact of International Training on Democratic Values, Attitudes and Behavior: An Evaluation of the Costa Rican CAPS High School Program."

Damarys Canache (currently Assistant Professor, Florida State University) 1999, "Political Support in a Fragile Democracy: The Venezuelan Case."

Jonathan Hiskey (currently Assistant Professor, University of California, Riverside) 1999, "Does Democracy Matter?: Electoral Competition and Local Development in Mexico." **Winner of the APSA 2001 Gabriel Almond Dissertation Award for the Best Dissertation in Comparative Politics.**

Ricardo Córdova (currently Executive Director, FundaUngo, El Salvador), 2001 "Voting in Central America."

Jorge Papadopoulos (currently Dean of Public Policy, ORT University, Montevideo, Uruguay), 2001, "Politics and Ideas in Policymaking: The Reform of the Uruguayan Pension System in Comparative Perspective."

Julia Smith (currently Assistant Professor, Eastern Washington University, co-chaired with Hugo Nutini, Department of Anthropology), 2001, "Towards Sustainability: Small Scale Coffee Production in a Post Green Revolution World."

Maria Pia Scarfó, (currently with Medicaid Rights, New York) "The Impact of Political Corruption on System Support in Nicaragua: 1996-1998," 2002.

Annabelle Conroy, (Assistant Professor, University of Central Florida) "Localities Against the State: The Civic Committee Movement in Bolivia." 2002

William Lies, (currently Executive Director of the Center for Social Concerns of the University of Notre Dame and Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science), 2002 "Religious Socialization, Competition and Chilean Politics."

Mahendra Lawoti (GSPIA, currently visiting assistant professor, Department of Political Science, Western Michigan University), "Exclusionary Democratization: Multicultural Society and Political Institutions in Nepal," 2002.

Dinorah Azpuru, (currently Coordinator of the Democratic Values and Peace Program, ASIES, Guatemala) "Democracy at Risk: Citizens' Support for Undemocratic Options," 2003.

Mary Malone, (currently Assistant Professor, University of New Hampshire), "Respect for the Law in Latin America," 2004.